FLANDERS--
MY COUNTRY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 276 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong Hoile, Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
old Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,000,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds	13,37,432 8 0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada uilding, Home Street, Bombay, will be leased to entertain applications for Subagencies in Mofussil centres.

As Agents for the "QUEEN," "EQUITABLE," "NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE," and "STATE" (Fire Offices), the 'EAGLE & BRITISH DOMINIONS" Marine) and "GENERAL ACCIDENT" Motor, Horse and Accidents) we can grant the most favourable rates and conditions for risks in and outside Bombay. Apply to

COLIN M. ROSS.
Managing Partner.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offiees of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.

We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test)	Rs. 8-3-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° („ „)	„ 7-14-0 „ „

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop. Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE

(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle," Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 695

MEDICAL EXPERT—Dr. H. SIRCAR—an experienced Homeopath, and discoverer of medicines of plague, cholera, etc., and their preventives, is on a short visit here. He will go anywhere to attend private calls. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 815

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—L. Ag. or B. Ag. for a commercial firm. Experienced men to be preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 740

WANTED BANIAN for Bombay for Import and Export business of every description, excellent terms to suitable party. Write soon to Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 755

WANTED—A B.Sc. with Geology as optional subject, for a commercial firm. Preference will be given to experienced men. Apply stating terms to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 742

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for service at Aden, a CONDENSING ENGINEER. Period of employment—six months. Must possess a 1st or 2nd class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate and be able to carry out minor repairs in lathe or vice and to speak and correspond in English. (2) Pay of appointment including field batta Rs. 218-11-6 with free quarters and water. (3) Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 essential. It must be in Government Promissory Loan Notes. Provincial Municipal Debentures or Port Trust Bonds, etc., but not personal. Apply personally with copies of certificates to the BRIGADE SUPPLY OFFICER, Bombay (Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall) or by letter to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, Poona Division. 777

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced and qualified MIDWIFE NURSE for a Mahomedan Lady in middle of December. Apply Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 807

WANTED—A TYPIST with sound knowledge of Accountancy for a Firm in Poona. Parsi or East Indian preferred. Apply stating salary to Box No. 416 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 778

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT CASHIER and LEDGER-KEEPER in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply to Box No. 415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 774.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Mathematics, Persian man will be preferred. Salary Rupees 50—5/2—70 p.m. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, M. J. High School Board, Viramgam. 746.

WANTED—An energetic and trustworthy YOUNG HINDU to collect rents, bills, etc. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply in own handwriting, with qualifications and least pay expected to No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Hindu ACCOUNT CLERK, perfectly experienced in GUJARATI NAMA on permanent staff. Salary according qualifications. See NAGIN DAS and MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, with fully written particulars.

WANTED—A man with thorough, practical and theoretical knowledge of Cement and its Manufacture. Only experienced men need apply stating terms to Box No. 405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 741

WANTED—GENERAL ASSISTANTS for our Receiving and Delivery Department, must be of good address and write legible hand. Strong in English preferred. Apply personally to the GENERAL MANAGER, Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Hamam Street, Fort. 794

WANTED—Respectable CHIEF AGENTS in important centres of Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Native States for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal terms. Rates of premiums moderate. Please apply to Secretaries, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 785

WANTED—A GRADUATE for the post of HEAD MASTER. Pay according to qualifications. Those who have a liking for the teaching profession and who desire to stay permanently need only apply. Wanted another GRADUATE for the post of FIRST ASSISTANT. Conditions as stated above. One with science preferred. Apply stating terms, age and previous experience to the SECRETARY of the A. V. SCHOOL, Maroli, via Sachin, B. B. & C. I. Railway. 754

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION in Bombay by Bombay L. M. & S., few hours daily in charitable dispensary, private hospital or as Assistant to Medical Practitioner, small remuneration. Apply Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 783

EUROPEAN MINING ENGINEER, twenty years' experience. Gold, silver, copper, lead, tungsten, etc. Wishes position; experienced prospector Write to Box No. 424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

A COMPETENT MAN, having fifteen years' experience in Colaba Cotton Line and having very good connection with local as well as Mofussil Cotton Merchants, is willing to join as a partner, bringing his capital of Rupees Fifty thousand with firms of good standing, either Cotton Brokers or Commission Agents or Muccadums. For further particulars please address Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 795

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

TRAVELLING AGENCY—Please place your mofussil orders for execution of Outagency transaction. Particulars by Post. Address, N. V. KALE, Travelling Agent, c/o Post, Poona City, or Bombay No. 1. 734

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—Young OSTRICH BIRDS. For particulars apply to Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 758

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

MACHINERY FOR SALE—11 Roller and Clearer Cards by Dobson and Barlow and one Slubbing Frame 60 Spindles by Brooks and Doxey in sound working order. Intending purchasers can see the machinery working in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, and should send their tenders to the Manager, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay, before the 24th November, 1917. 715

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—24' by 6½' by 125 lbs. 20' by 6½ by 150 lbs. and 18' by 5' by 150 lbs. pressure Boilers, compound engines of 600, 150, 125, 90, and 65 I.H.P. Double and Single roller gins, Double openers, and other second-hand machineries. For particulars apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay No. 3 814

FOR SALE—35 Carbotron Smokeless PORTABLE STOVES, a boon for use in tent in winter, size 3ft., diameter 8½ inches, large enough to warm a double poled tent, almost new, in thorough working order with 16 maunds special fuel (Carbotron cylinders). Also 7 Perfection Heating Stoves, 100-candle power each, with wrought iron Tray and Stove Guard and Airer complete, never used. Height 20½ inches without Guard. For particulars apply to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 757

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

NOTICE.

S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" 16-11-1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to an outbreak of fire in the Bunker Hold, while at Liverpool, the steamer has declared General Average and consignees are requested to deposit ½ per cent. on the Invoice Value as contribution towards General Average with the undersigned and sign the General Average Bond before Bills of Lading are endorsed with Delivery Orders.

EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Killick, Nixon & Co.,
Agents.

Home Street,
Bombay, 17th November, 1917. 811

NOTICE.

RE: AGENCY PERFECT POTTERY COY., LTD.

THE UNDERSIGNED is the SOLE AGENT of the PERFECT POTTERY COY., LTD., of Jubbulpore for selling Stoneware Pipes, Firebricks, Fireclay, &c., in the Bombay Presidency and all communications should be addressed to him at his new address at Master Mansion, Chowpatty.

Except the Undersigned nobody has any right to sell the goods of the above Company in Bombay.

ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI SUBEDAR,
Master Mansion,
816 Chowpatty.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLIHUSEIN MAHOMEDALLI and MAHOMEDBAKHAR ABDULTYEB, who were till lately serving with us as Purchasing Clerk and Bill Collector respectively, have been DISLISSED from our Services from the 15th day of November, 1917, and any person or persons having dealings with them in any way for or on our behalf, shall be at his or their entire and sole risks, and we shall in no way be held responsible.

AMIR BROTHERS,
Shipchandlers.

194-96, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 803

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is invited to the notification, quoted below, which appeared in the Gazette of India, dated 10th November, 1917:—

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.

WHEREAS the Governor-General in Council is of the opinion that the articles specified below can be utilized in connexion with the prosecution of the present war, namely, flannels suitable for shirting, all wool and unions, blue-grey, khaki and white:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Governor-General in Council in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Rule 11-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, hereby requires all persons who in the course of business whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such flannels to send the Controller (Textile Supplies), Indian Munitions Board, Simla, the following particulars of such flannels, namely:—

(a) the quantity held;
(b) the place or places at which held;
(c) the description as regards composition, quality, colour and width;
(d) the price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the flannels is willing to sell the same by agreement;

and the Governor-General in Council further requires that every such person shall refrain from disposing of the said flannels from the date of this notification until the said particulars have been furnished as prescribed above and for a further period thereafter not exceeding fourteen days, after the expiry of which period the whole or any part of the said flannels may be disposed of as if this notification had not been issued, unless, before the expiry of such peirod, a notice of requisition under Rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, shall have been issued in respect of the whole or part of the said flannels by the Governor-General in Council or by an officer authorized by him to act in this behalf.

PROVIDED that this order shall not be held to apply to a portion of their stocks of such flannels not exceeding 500 yards in all held by dealers on the date of this notification for *bona fide* retail trade only, or to stocks held in the ordinary course of their business by persons whose aggregate holding of such flannels does not exceed a total of 500 yards. 812

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORJI DHUNJIBHOY CONTRACTOR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon, situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district and district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Jadia Taljaram Laldas and partly by the property of Velji Ookerda and Dayal Velji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Memon Noor Mahomed Haji Suleman and partly by the property of the Standard Mills, Ltd., and partly by the property of Harichandra Dhanaji, on or towards the East by the said Parbhadevi Road and on or towards the West by the ground of Harichandra Dhanaji and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 468 and 374, New Nos. 1A/4270 and 4118, Old Survey Nos. 559 and 561 and New Survey Nos. 1A/1698 and 2/1698 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2983 (1), 2983 (3), and 2983 (4) and Street Nos. 448, 448 B and 448 C and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1917.

PAYNE & CO.,
809 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NIAZDIN KHUDABAX IDA has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land originally of Quit and Ground Rent tenure since made freehold together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Mody Bay, Boomla Chor's Lane, also called Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618 and New No. 5765, Old Survey No. 1559 and New Survey No. 2/9286, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2033 and Street No. 56, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Maneckbai Edelji Tadiwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetji Nowroji Minocherhomji and others, on or towards the North by the said Boomla Chor's Lane and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1917.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
818 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom off Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of NANDUBAI, widow of KHATRI DEWCHAND MULJI late of Bombay Khatri Hindu inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1). MAHOMEDBHAI HASSAM BANATWALLA, of Bombay Sunni Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Pala Gully Doongri, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2). DHUNJI MOOLJI, of Bombay Khatri Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Banian Street, House No. 36 and 40 outside the Fort of Bombay; and (3). TRIBHOWANDAS THAKOREDAS, of Bombay Khatri Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Banian Street, House No. 36 and 40 aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of October, 1917.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
819 Petitioner's Attorneys.

DR. CARR. D.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 692 of 1915.

KHIMJI ASSUR VIRJI ..... Plaintiff
v.
K. VENKATARAO SETHUPATHY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of February, 1917, the following immoveable and moveable properties including machinery will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 17th day of December, 1917, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed in all and singular the lands and hereditaments hereunder described together with all buildings, fixtures, trees, rights, easements, advantages and appurtenances to the said premises appertaining or with the same held or enjoyed or reputed as part thereof or appurtenant thereto and situated in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bellary in the Presidency of Madras and within the Bellary Municipality and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the West, North and South by the properties of various ryots and on the East by rivulet.

Survey No.	Acres and Cents.	Yearly Assessment. Rs. a. p.	Remarks
458	0 9	0 1 0	(a)
797	14 49	10 14 0	
798	1 99	1 8 0	
800A	0 33	0 4 0	
800B	4 43	3 5 0	
800C	3 92	2 15 0	
803	7 45	7 7 0	
805	7 41	7 7 0	
806	17 8	12 13 0	
807	5 39	4 1 0	
808	1 65	1 4 0	
888	1 6	0 15 0	
893	1 16	0 14 0	
894	9 38	7 1 0	
913	3 80	2 14 0	(b)
914	5 73	4 5 0	(b)
915	1 65	1 4 0	
916	1 3	0 12 0	

(a) Bellary village.
(b) Except a space of 50 and 25 yards opposite Varbasapa Temple.

And also all and singular the engines, boilers, mill-gear, mill-wright work, fixed and moveable machinery and accessories specified hereunder:—

Engine A Compound Horizantal, Tandem surface condensing Steam Engine, fitted with corliss valves and is made to indicate 650 I.H.P. working at 150 lbs. steam pressure running at 70 revolutions per minute, with surface condenser Feed Pump and steam pipes. Three boilers by Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, Limited, Glasgow.

GINNING DEPARTMENT.
8 Double Roller Gins.
3 Single Roller Gins.

BLOW ROOM.
1 Exhaust Opener.
1 Vertical Double Beater Crighton Opener.
1 Double Beater Inter Scutcher.
1 Double Beater Inter Scutcher.
1 Finisher Scutcher.
1 Finisher Scutcher.
2 Finisher Scutchers.
2 Finisher Scutchers.

CARDING DEPARTMENT.
30 Roller Carding Engine 40in. on wire.
20 Roller Carding Engine 40in. on wire.
12 Roller Carding Engine 40in. unclothed.

DRAWING.
3 Draw Frames of 3 heads and 5 deliveries.
2 Draw Frames of 3 heads and 6 deliveries.
1 Draw Frame of 3 heads and 6 deliveries.
2 Draw Frames of 3 heads and 6 deliveries.

SLUBBING.
3 Slubbing Frames 64 Spindles.
2 Slubbing Frames 72 spindles.
1 Slubbing Frame 72 spindles.
1 Slubbing Frame 72 spindles.

INTERMEDIATE.
2 Inters 96 spindles.
3 Inters 96 spindles.
4 Inters 98 spindles.
2 Inters 108 spindles.

ROVINGS.
10 Roving Frames 128 spindles.
6 Roving Frames 128 spindles.
4 Roving Frames 140 spindles.

SPINNING DEPARTMENT.
RINGS.
4 Ring Frames 324 spindles each 2¼in. gauge 5in. lift.
4 Ring Frames 340 spindles each 2 5/8in. gauge 5in. lift.
8 Ring Frames 340 spindles each 2 5/8in. gauge 5in. lift.
9 Ring Frames 224 spindles each 2¼in. gauge 5in. lift.
13 Ring Frames 344 spindles each 2 5/8in. gauge 5in. lift.

FLYER THROSTLES.
16 Flyer Throstles of 328 spindles 2¼ gauge 2¼in. lift.

MULES.
2 Self-acting Weft Mules of 840 spindles each 1¾in. gauge.

DOUBLING.
1 Ring Doubling Frame of 288 spindles.

REELING.
4 Dobson and Barlow's Patent Improved Reels.
8 Double Reels for Flyer Bobbins.
13 Double Reels for Ring Bobbins.
62 Single Reels for Ring Bobbins.

BUNDLING AND BALING.
3 Bundling Presses.
1 Baling Press complete.

ACCESSORIES AND SUNDRY MACHINES.
1 Spindle Banding making machine.
2 Grinding machines.
1 Thread Extractor.
1 Fillet mounting Machine.
2 Sets of grinding Rollers.
Complete set of Roller covering apparatus.
Complete set of wrapping apparatus.

WORKSHOP.
1 Lathe 22ft. long.
1 Lathe 14ft. long by Shephard Hill and Co., Leeds.
1 Lathe 8ft. long by Shephard Hill and Co., Leeds.
1 Lathe 6ft. long by Shephard Hill and Co., Leeds.
1 Large Radical Drilling Machine.
1 Large planning Machine.
1 Shaping Machine.
1 Slotting Machine.
1 Tooth Cutting Machine.
1 Roots Blower 6in.
1 Shearing and Punching Machine.
1 Plate Bending Machine.
1 Mortar Mill.
1 Table Vice.
2 Small Engines of 41 H.P. each.
1 Vertical Donkey Pump 3in. Suction.
1 Smaller Boiler of 4 H.P.
1 Worthington Pump 3in. Suction.

CONDEMNED MACHINERY.
1 Tandem compound slide valve jet condensing Rope Gear Steam Engine of 350 H.P. at 100 lbs. steam pressure H.P. 20in. L. P. 34in—5ft stroke 50 revolutions per minute. Fly wheel 25ft. receiving 12 ropes of 2in. diameter.
1 Baling press complete with pump.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VINAYAK NARAYAN MULGAOKAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Parsiwada Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 272 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7417 and bounded on the East by the 3rd Parsiwada, on the West and the North by the vacant plots of ground belonging toVurjeevandas Madhavdas and on the South by the property of Pandurang Raghoba, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1391 (7) and Street No. 22.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
817

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TOKERSEY MOOLJI and DEVJI TOKERSEY have contracted to assign the undermentioned property to our clients. ALL persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, assignment, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the assignment will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate at Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land Estate together with all buildings, godowns and tenements standing thereon in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 300 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Plot No. 7, on or towards the South by Plot No. 9, on or towards the East by proposed forty feet Road and on or towards the West by proposed eighty feet Road which said premises form Plot No. 8 of the area laid out by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Carnac Bunder as aforesaid for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3186 and 8486.

Dated the 17th day of Nov. 1917.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

Cases provisions; matches; cotton piecegoods; bar soap; cigarettes; wine samples; wines; advertising matter; stationery; braid; coal tar; old newspapers; sugar; raisins; rice; bolts and nuts; gum; fish oil; angle bars; steel hoops; iron bars; nails; mats; asbestos plates; iron plates; collection of old postage stamps; empty cases and kegs; etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Casks, Drums and Cases, Horse Fittings, Old Manilla and Wire Ropes, Scrap Iron and Tin, Anchor Chains, Carpets Coir-runners, Curtains, Table Cloth, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 21st November 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. S. N. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods.

Empty paint and oil casks; drums and cases; horse fittings; old Manilla and wire ropes; scrap iron and tin; anchor chains; carpets; coir runners; curtains; table cloth, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd November 1917 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 29, 31, 25, 27, case Nos. 243, 244, Sandhurst Road, Junction of Balu Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COPRA, MAIZE, GROUNDNUTS, COFFEE, CASSIA, RATTANS, HEMP, TALMARA OIL, MACE, Ex. S. S. "PANJIM" & "DAMAO."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 22nd November 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government the following cargo ex. the above vessels:—

3,000 bags copra; 181 bags maize; 45 bags maize sweeping; 765 bags groundnuts; 1810 bundles rattans; 36 bales hemp; 6 bales (Kopok) sawree cotton; 2 drums palmyra oil; 236 bags coffee; 155 bundles cassia; 10 cases mace.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within 10 days from the date of sale. All the goods, will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the 10th day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until clear to cover extra charges, etc; due by the ca

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th November, 1917.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF ESPLANADE ROAD, AND MEDOWS STREET, FORT, KNOWN AS "ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS."

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, the sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and with the approval of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, on the premises on the day and the time hereunder mentioned:—

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the buildings, messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of the Esplanade Road and Medows Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 82, New No. 4919, Old Survey No. 1384, and New Survey No. 9454, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, Ward Nos. 1155, and 1156, Street Nos. 57, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Esplanade Road, on or towards the North by the angle formed by the junction of the Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustees, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NATURAL PROOFED CANVAS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters:—

55 pieces measuring 5,250 yards in all of damaged Natural Proofed Canvas/E, 50in. wide.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT WEST CHOWPATI ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on plot No. 16, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 99 years.

Lot No. 1.—An exceedingly choice plot of land, situate on the Board's West Chowpati Estate known as Plot No. 15 containing about 1,788 square yards, having a frontage of 108ft. to Babulnath Road with the additional advantage of a road in the rear.

Lot No. 2.—A similar plot known as plot No. 16.

Lot No. 3.—A similar plot known as plot No. 17.

Lot No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and site plans can be had on application to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, near Plot No. 11, Mandvi Koliwada, the right of occupancy of the following plots for a term of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1.—An excellent plot of building land known as Plot No. 5, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having a frontage of about 78 feet 9 inches to Kazi Sayed Street, and containing about 587 square yards.

Lot No. 2.—A valuable corner plot of building land being No. 11 on the Mandvi Koliwada Estate, containing about 611 square yards and having frontages to Kazi Syed Street and Janjiker Street.

Lot No. 3.—A corner plot being Plot No. 14, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having frontages to Dongri and Janjiker Streets, and containing about 618 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Fatmabai, widow of Esmail Casum Camadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Chawpati, near the Islam Club, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, pictures, sofas, easy chairs, cabinets, table ornaments, marble top tables, pictures, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, pier tables, teapoys, easy chairs, copper utensils, horses and carriage, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property, on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at New Queen's Road, opposite Royal Opera House, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, glass, crockeryware, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, cabinets book cases, writing tables, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, screens, utensils, etc., etc. The property of Abdoola Joosub Calcuttawala and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, WITH LARGE COMPOUND AND ALSO VACANT LAND ADJOINING IT AT BANDORA HILL, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Dhunjibhoy, Sethna, the Surviving Executor of the late Mr. Dhanjibhoy Cursetji Sethna, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow outhouses and stables thereon situate at Bandra Hill in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement one thousand and nine hundred square yards or thereabouts being a part of non-agricultural Survey No. 224 and bounded on the East by the public road, called Mount Mary Road, on the West by No. II, on the North by Laila Hall of Mr. Tulsidas Koshavdas and on the South by Mount Villas of Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, which said premises are assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 20 (F) 30, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Panthakey as tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of vacant land including therein the southern moiety of a certain footway, or passage hereafter mentioned together with the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate at Bandora Hill in the Registration

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

Sub-district of Bandora containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five square yards more or less being a portion of the land bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 224 and bounded as follows on the East by Lot No. 1, on the West by public road, called Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, on the North by the northern moiety of a footway or passage, and beyond that by the property formerly of Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Henriques, known as the Blue Bungalow and partly by the property of Mr. J. N. Tata.

NOTE:—Both the lots will be first put for sale in one lot, and if not sold they will be immediately afterwards put up separately.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at No. 14, K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th insant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Gool Mansion", Mayo Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and bleckwood also open carved household furniture; consisting of a large sliding dining table by Roberts; arm and without arm chairs; large mirror back side board and dumb waiters one folding glass fronted screen; Persian and Brussels carpet; writing tables; drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs; reclining sofa; Singapore cane chairs; bentwood rocking chair; fancy cabinets and table ornaments; one blackwood open carved chiffonier; one walnut coloured large sideboard; pier table; iron and wooden bedsteads; large oval morror door; large (zooma) wardrobe; one chival glass with side drawers; dressing chest of drawers; dressing and washhand tables; marble top tables; English ice box, cloth and gown presses. Shaving stand; filter crockery; aluminium utensils; etc. etc.

The property of R. Butters Esq.,

Catalegnes will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 19th November, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR TRUCK.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will,under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Mr. Khimji Damji, the Receiver in Bombay High Court Suit No. 708 of 1917, Lukhmidas Ratansey v/s. Thackersey, Dayal and another, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms.

One 4 tons Motor Lorry of "Garford" make having a capacity of 8,000 lbs. and having a maximum speed of 10.8 mile per hour with its accessories.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the truck taken delivery of within seven days of the day of sale.

The truck can be inspected at the compound of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow at Girgaum Cross Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th November, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAMPAGULLY OR CHAMPAVADY WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY the 2nd day of December 1917. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will by order of the owner sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property free from all incumbrances on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Champagully or Champawady without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140 New No. D. 1181 Old Survey No. 88 and New Survey No. 1 A/1558 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Thacker Kanji Ludha on or towards the the West by the property of Ramji Lukhmidas on or towards the North by a moiety of the common passage and beyond that by the property of Hakimji Amiji and another and on or towards the South by the property of Vyas Mulshanker Parshotamdas which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1593 and Street No. 2 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Private offers for the above property will be received and considered before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the vendor at No. 50, Medows Street or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th November, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

POPULAR PICTURES
AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
EVERY NIGHT

Five Reel Comedy-Drama:

"MR. DOLAN OF NEW YORK"

The hero is a prize-fighter who takes advantage of the Parisian craze for American boxing to seek his fortune in Europe. The photo-play relates how he finds it. The unusual way in which it comes to him makes plenty of laughter.

"WANTA MAKE A DOLLAR'

The comic story of a suffragette who insured herself against spinsterhood.

PATHE GAZETTE.

and the best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS:

WE NEED YOUR HELP.
10P.M. TO-NIGHT 10P.M.
TO
HELP OUR WOUNDED
and
FIGHTING MEN.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
EDWARDES THEATRE
Monday at 10 p. m.
IN AID OF
"OUR DAY" WAR FUND

Under the Patronage and in the presence of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
KNIGHT
Commanding the Bombay Brigade
when a programme will be given consisting of
HUGE VARIETIES
By the
PRESENT GAIETY ARTISTES
Appearing for the last time in Bombay
In Conjunction with
SELECT CINEMA.
THE WHOLE PROCEEDS
Including the Sale of Programmes, Souvenirs etc. will be handed by the Proprietor
PALACE OF VARIETIES
to the
"OUR DAY" WAR FUND
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW
At ROSE & CO.

TO-MORROW NIGHT!
TO-MORROW NIGHT!
The
Commencement of our
COLD SEASON ATTRACTIONS.
GAIETY THEATRE 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
TOM MELBOURNE'S
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
In selections from the
LATEST LONDON MUSICAL
Comedies and Revues including
THE
SENTRY BOX
THE SOLDIER AND THE MAID
THE
BOMBARDMENT
THE
I. D. F. ON PARADE
HEAR
MELBOURNE'S
HYMN OF HATE
A Programme full of
MUSIC
MIRTH
AND SONGS
Productive of
IRRESISTIBLE LAUGHTER,
THE COMPANY
includes
ALBERT MORROW
presenting
AN ENTERTAINMENT SELECTED FROM A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELS
"YOU SEE WHAT YOU DON'T SEE"
AND DON'T SEE WHAT
—YOU THINK TO SEE—
AN ENTERTAINMENT SELECTED FROM A REPERTOIRE
OF
1001 NOVELTIES 1001
A rapid series of ORIGINAL SURPRISES BY MORROW
There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philoscphy.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:
Commencing with the Melbourne's season the Re. 1. seats will only be in the Circle Stage.
Box to hold 6 Rs. 30, to hold 4 Rs. 20.
Circle boxes to hold 4., Rs. 15.
Booking now open at the Theatre.

HAVE YOU SEEN?
the masterly five reel production of
Dr. NIKOLA
IN
A BID FOR FORTUNE
BY
GUY BOOTHBY.
It is a great mystic drama of very brilliant quality.
And
who would not like to see the one & only
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
a one reel uproarious comic farce.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
USUAL HALF RATES.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45; 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CAFE-CHANTANT
in aid of
"OUR DAY"
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies the
GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON
at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
On Saturday 24th November at 8-30
DINNER 6 Rs. PER HEAD
including Concert
CONCERT DURING AND AFTER DINNER.
Plan of tables at the Taj Mahal up till 5 p. m. and afterwards at Green's
Hurry up and secure a Good Table.
LIMITED ACCOMMODATION
HAVE A GOOD EVENING AND HELP A GOOD CAUSE.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Sensational Serial
"PATRIA"
Showing real warfare:
Trench Fighting, Big Guns and even the deadly work of
TANKS.
The most realistic War Scenes ever enacted.
13th Episode
"WINGS OF DEATH."
14th Episode
"BORDER PERIL."
15th and last Episode
"FOR THE FLAG."
The triumph of Patria.
A Beautifully Coloured Travel.
"In the County of Worcester"
"DROITWICH"
A most charming scenic film showing England at its best.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
NEXT WEEK
"THE RECOIL"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts
featuring
WILLIAM COURTNAY
Hero of "KICK IN"
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D.
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—
Phthisis, Scrofula, Hysteria, Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Plague Tetanus, Typhoid Fever Asthma and Sciatica.
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BOLD TYPE EDITION.
THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON.
BY
G. W. M. REYNOLDS. (WITH COMPLETE ILLUSTRATIONS).
Printed on Superior paper (in 12 Volumes).
Price Rs. 8, Postage Extra.
This Author is too well known to the literary public to require any introduction. For construction of plot, descriptive skill, effective and beautiful powers of expression, clear psychological analysis of character charming and humorous instruction, on every other conceivable topic of interest, political social, economic and literary, G. W. M. Reynolds remains to this day and will perhaps continue to remain for many a decade to come unrivalled. Especially the "Mysteries of London" is the Masterpiece among all other novels.
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THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT
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FOR LAW STUDENTS.
LAW and other students admitted as paying guests in a Hindu Home. Home comforts. Moderate Rates. Good references necessary. Apply "EDUCATION" care of the Post Master, Girgaum, P. O.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Monday Nov. 19th
The Brilliant Topical Comedy
"GENERAL POST"
Tuesday Nov. 20th
"GRUMPY"
Compton Coutts as "GRUMPY."
Wed. & Thurs. 21st & 22nd.
"ROMANCE"
By EDWARD SHELTON.
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & CO.
AFTER 7 P. M. AT THE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER-SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
"WHERE FILMS OF DISTINCTION ARE SHOWN."
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE PRESENTS
THEIR LATEST
DRAMATIC
MASTER-PIECE
"WILL POWER"
"WILL POWER"
A thrilling play of the dominance of a beautiful adventuress over a wealthy but irresolute youth.
A GREAT PLAY OF
MODERN FINANCE
and
ANGLO-PARISIAN SOCIETY.
Played by a Cast of
LEADING FRENCH STARS.
SUPERB PRODUCTION.
MAGNIFICENT ACTING.
PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

GOOD-BYE!
THE MYSTERIOUS
SHIELDING SHADOW
is bidding Good-bye this week but before doing so he reveals his identity.
9000 feet of th illing action with a happy climax is what you will see this week
AT THE
OLYMPIA Sandhurst Road (West).
N.B.—The Proprietor is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of C. I. Sheet Sheds, fittings furniture, tools, etc., etc., to be seen on the Olympia plot.

FLANDERS.
This is one of the historic names that strike a sympathetic chord, in all patriotic hearts.
The great epoch-making events that move on at the present moment in, or near, Flanders, make the great political and historical drama connected with the place doubly fascinating to every ardent student of the present War.
"FLANDERS---MY COUNTRY."
A six-reel drama in gorgeous Pathe colours running this week at the
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
is almost poetic in its setting, rich with historic memories and realistic in its architectural and artistic scenery.
Four shows daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY AND J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM,
5 Retired Magistrate.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch.

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case...	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	„ 45
14 ct. „	„ 57
18 ct. „	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,

Watch and Clock Dealer,

144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

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ACCOUNTANCY and AUDIT WORK of Private Firms and Partnership concerns undertaken at moderate fees. Investigation and Audjustment of Accts. bet. Partners or on behalf of contending creditors undertaken. Arbitration undertaken and carried out uprightly.

Apply:—

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26/8, Medows Street, Fort,
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Tele: No. 1108.

WORLD-RENOWNED GANDIV ANTI-RHEUMATISM BALM.

Most effective remedy for headache colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and all nerve pans;

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,

SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch:—Sitaram Bldgs., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

DRAWN WIRE METAL FILAMENT HOLLAND MADE LAMPS

as manufactured for

THE BRITISH WESTING HOUSE ELEC. & MFG., CO., LD.

110, 225, 230, 250 volts
16, 25 & 50 c. p.

Large Quantities in Stoch

AT

P. B. FEROZSHAW & Co.,

13-15, OAK LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
„ „ Sales of East Indian		...
„ „ Imports		24,000
Mid: Americans spot trading value		22.10
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis		31.95
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	27.45
	Mar.	27.21
	May	27.10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	26 67
	Mar.	26.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	Closing prices.
January	22.26
March	22.30
May	22.27

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
November	20.85
Nov.-Dec.	20.45
Dec.-Jan.	20.30
Jan.-Feb.	20.20
Feb.-Mar	20.11
Mar.-Apl.	20.02
Apl.-May	19.94
May-June	19.86
June-July	19.78

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 16th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price:
January	22.14
February	22.11
March	22.09
April	22.07
May	22.04

Old Contracts:

Months	To-day's prices.
Nov.	20.75
Nov.-Dec.	20.35
Dec.-Jan.	20.20
Jan.-Feb.	20.10
Feb.-Mar.	20.01
March-April	19.92
April-May.	19.84
May-June	19.76
June-July	19.68

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	30.85
March	30.45
May	30.35

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
November	24.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th

M.G: Bengal Good		17.05
„ „ Fully Good		17.30
„ „ Fine		17.55
„ No. 1 Oomra Good		18.55
„ „ Fully Good		18.80
„ „ Fine		19.05
„ Broach Good		20.19
„ „ Fully Good		20.37
„ „ Fine		20.55
„ Scinde Good		17.05
„ „ Fully Good		17.30
„ „ Fine		17.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
„ Forwarded	80,000
„ Imports	93,000
„ Stock	474,000
Actual Weekly Sales	22,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Nov. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	38,000
Futures at New York Jan.	27.14
„ „ Mar.	26.95
„ „ May	26.85
Spot Cotton at New York	29.55
„ at New Orleans	28.00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26.38
„ „ Mar.	26.25

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April. 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
„ 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55
Ex. on London at Paris — Francs	27.36

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 16th:

3½ % 1925—1928	£85
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Nov. 16th:

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEEDS:

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Buyers	600

London, Nov: 15th.

Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov.	595

London, Nov. 16th:

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/9
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	2/6½

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	744
Total up to date	2,381,986-12

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov 17.

This morning the quotation for Good Broach, both on Exchange and Association terms, was Rs. 483. The advance was due to speculators and mills buying, the latter as a hedge against sales of cloth. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 486 for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 488 on further buying. At Colaba fluctuations occurred and closing quotations were as under.

For ready cotton the market was firm with a fair enquiry. Prices have advanced all round in sympathy with the rise in contract rates.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	493
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January	484
„ Naspur Kampti		480
„ Khamgaon Akola		463
„ Khandeish		442
„ Muthia		445
„ Bengal	„	413
Fully Good Bengal	„	384

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	484/8
Bengal Fully good	January	376

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 17th Nov. 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	—	412	384	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	444	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	464	—	..	1/25th Jan 18
Naspore Kampti (M.G.)	..	484	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	489	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	493	1/25th Apl. 18

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 16th November:—

Cotton	4,709 bales.
Wheat	15 033 cwts.
Linseed	2,449 „
Rape, Ral & Mustardseed, etc.	519 „
Gingelliyseed	107 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	646 „
Castorseed	2,277 „
Rice	53,223 „
Myrabollams	199 „
Cottonseed	2,869 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	425 „
Jowar	1,764 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,005 „

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet but steady.
Bar Gold 27/1.
Sovereign 16-14.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-7.
Silver 1st sett Ex-duty 100-8.
Silver 2 sett Ex-duty.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 193.
3 Months' Sight Francs Frcs. 201.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 291½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 206½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 141⅜.
D. D. on New York Rs. 297/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum Warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable, 3 Months Notice 80.
4 per Port Trust Longdated 78.
Municipal Longdated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
Following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The sharemarket opened steady but eased off on account of speculative sales and profit taking. The market closed dull. Standards were placed between 2,145 to 2,095 but closed at 2,105. Fazals opened at 912/8, improved to 917/8 and closed at 895, Pearls opened at 653 and closed at 650, Nagpurs at 2,865 went down to 2,795 but closed at 2,800.

Swedeshis declined to 2,005, Madhawji opened at 2,580, declined to 2,540 but closed at 2,560. Crescents declined to 272/8. Centuries to 460. Colabas to 1,440. Bombay Uniteds to 900. Currims to 402/8 Davids to 635. Edwards Sassoon to 230. Indian Bleechings to 247/8. Indore Malwas to 410, Kohinoors to 1,060, New Grates to 310, Shapurjis to 252/8.

Simplex opened at 1,035 declined to 995. Bundis to 24 Katni ordys to 265, Katni defds. to 1,510, Shivrajpurs to 51, Tata ordinary to 265, Defds. to 1,190.

Following are the closing quotations in the New Stock Exchange.

Standards 2,110, Fazalbhoys 900, Swedeshis 2,025, Simplex 995, Finlays 480, Morarjee 3,000, Madhawjis 2,575, Pearls 645.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 31,936 bales and 26,471 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st October last, which shows a decrease of 2,100 bales and 2,622 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st October last stands at 3,581 packages, which shows a decrease of 566 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from the Port Trust and Importers' Godowns have been 18,741 packages.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The interest of the market centred on jute mill shares which were in strong request and several sales took place at appreciated values, including Fort William which were done up to Rs. 271. A fair volume of business was reported in coal shares, prices being on the whole well maintained. Parasea advanced Rs. 8; amongst others the industrials were again patronised on investment account. The following sales took place:

Coal:—Bansra 24, 24-4; Baraboni 18-10; Bengal Giridih 25-8; Bhulanbararee 48 to 49-4; Burragarh 5-2, 5-6; Deoli 35-4, 35-8; Gopalichuck 11, 11-4; Industry 14-8; Imperial 13-12 p; Kasta 2-12 p; Kosoonda 29-8; New Tetturya 17-4; Nodiha 18, 18-4; Northern 14-12, 15; Parasea 7-4 to 8-6; Phularitand 11-12, 12-2; Samla Kendra 19-12; Singaran B 11-8, 11-12.

Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 253; Alliance (ord) 540, 545; Clive (ord) 213, 214-8; Dalhousie (ord) 465; Empire (ord) 50; Fort William (ord) 260, 264, 269, 271 to 276; Gourepore (ord) 590; Fort Gloster (ord) 605, 610; Kamarhatty (ord) 452, 454, 450; Kanknarrah (ord) 555; Lawrence (ord) 442; Lansdowne (ord) 272; Naihati (ord) 425, 428, 430; New Central (ord) 545; Soorah (ord) 195; Standard (ord) 515, 520, Union (ord) 650.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 112, 113; British Burma Petroleum 9, 9-2; Cawnpore Sugar 189; Fort William Flour 25-4 to 26; Ganges Rope 300; Great India Phosphate 28, 29; Howrah Oil 165, 166; Gluang Rubber 10-12; Kalyanpur Lime 12, 12-4; Triton Insurance 80, 81-8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69 to 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to 69-14.

PENSIONERS AND WAR ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Adverting to the letter of "Pro Bono Publico" published in the issue of your paper of yesterday's date, regarding the proposed grant of war allowance to Government employees, I would invite attention to the fact that the case of under-paid pensions has been left therein out of consideration. It is true that pensioners are not actually working hands, but the present extreme scarcity affects very much their means of livelihood also, and it is only just and proper to expect that the benign Government would kindly take up their case also into their favourable consideration "along with" that of their working staffs and extricate the former also from monetary embarrassment at the present time and thus keep them as comfortable as their case needs.—Yours, etc.,

HOPE.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

POSTAL EMPLOYEE'S HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Administration Report of the Posts and Telegraphs shows a nett profit of 71 lakhs of rupees to the credit of the latter department for the last official year; nor has the Post fared much worse with its 54 lakhs.

In America the employees of a working concern partake to some extent, in the profits which they help to make, and the practice adopted in other countries would not be without its uses. Of course, in these days of rigid economy a large share is not to be thought of, or possible, but a modicum, equitably distributed amongst the various ranks of each department, would go far towards easing the monetary pressure and, in many cases, the actual want, that is now being felt.

Bombay, above all other presidency towns, is most subject to this increase in prices, despite its favourable position in contrast to other Indian capitals. The local government appreciating this has, with a commendable sense of responsibility, appointed a special commission to inquire into prices, but the findings and recommendations of these "juntas" are notoriously long in sanction; and before similar concessions are made from Simla it will be yet longer.

Meanwhile the middle and the poorer classes are scraping along with an ever failing hope of relief, or, at the best, with a very bleared vista of easier times.—In the Telegraphs, especially, where to use the vulgarism "to borrow from Paul to pay Peter," is a rule without exceptions, this is chiefly the case, and though a memorial, for a war allowance, has been sent up it may have been lost during the last Postal strike, so long is the allowance in coming!

But hope is not dead yet, for if the D.-G. who is now in Bombay, reads the "Chronicle", it is possible that he will give our memorial much speedier sanction than it would receive amidst the soporific ruins of the Mogul Capital.—Yours, etc.,

"RELIEF."

Kotachi Wadi, Girgaum,
Bombay, Nov. 15.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 30th Sept. 1917.	B Imports during Oct. 1917.	C Stock on 31st Oct. 1917.	D Approximate total deliveries during Oct. 1917.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Oct. 1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	34,036	12,660	31,936	14,760	—2,100	11,961	31,387	51,039	58,989	40,249	27,267
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	29,093	4,167	26,471	6,789	—2,622	6,780	30,993	54,840	96,560	64,551	38,172
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	1,058	999	1,146	911	+88	214	314	568	1,249	955	757
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,815	778	1,794	799	—21	149	947	1,402	2,885	3,148	2,786
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	4,147	915	3,581	1,481	—566	1,173	7,180	8,638	11,049	6,694	8,903
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,224	770	2,154	840	—70	341	2,670	2,932	1,459	2,741	2,416
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	1,161	..	1,082	79	—79	79	2,341	4,062	4,667	2,055	1,616
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	282	29	237	74	—45	49	726	1,837	3,620	1,564	1,731

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

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IN THE PRESS

SURAJMAL B. MEHTA

V/S

B. G. HORNIMAN & Ors.

The full report of this case in all its stages including the full text of the six judgments in the Courts of first instance and appeal together with a

PREFACE BY MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

on the rights of public criticism and the need for it in India

is in course of preparation and will be published shortly.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 3rd of Suffar, 1336.
Parsi: 10th of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu: 5th Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Jewish: 4th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Blindness of Virtue."
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Genral Post" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., in Oord of Our Day.—Under the palronji and presence of Maj.-General Knight. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

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G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time om Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 12

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

LEAO.—On the 17th November, 1917, at Matharpacady, Daniel Francis Leao, J.P., aged 74 years 6 months, late Head Clerk, Office of the Private Secretary, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 19.

PART I.

1178. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday, 24-11-1917, at Headquarters:—

Monday, 19th.—7 to 9 a.m., "A" Coy. and "B" Coy. (Actives) and Recruits. Dress, Drill Order.

Monday, 19th.—7 to 8 a.m., Reserves, Dress, Drill Order.

Tuesday, 20th.—7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

Wednesday, 21st.—7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

Friday, 23rd.—7 to 9 a.m. "A", Coy. and "B" Coy, (Actives) and Recruits. Reserves voluntary, Dress, Drill order. Platoon and Coy. Drill. (Inspection by the Assistant-Adjutant-General).

1179. Miniature Range.—The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 20th, Tuesday 27th and Friday 30th November 1917, at 7 a.m., and 5 p.m., each day for firing of matches 4, 5 and 6.

1180. Motor Cars.—Members of the Corps residing in Poona who can drive Motor cars are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

PART II.

1181. Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:—

No. 19 Pte. J. L. Collins, "B" Coy., from 16-11-17 to 30-11-17.

1182. Move.—L/Cpl. H. Partridge proceeded to Panchgani on the 17th instant, on duty in connection with the Detachment there. 2. Sergeant C. A. Bonsell, Panchgani Detachment is directed to return to Headquarters on the 19th instant.

1183. Sports.—A programme of sports to be held in connection with "Our Day" is posted up on the Corps Headquarter's notice board for information of members of the Corps.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant, Poona Rifles,
(Indian Defence Force).

BAND AT THE FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day.

SHOLAPUR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Sholapur District Co-operative Conference will be held on the 29th instant, at [illegible] under the presidency of the Chief of Baranji.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

820-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abdoolally Moolla Goolamally v. Budrudin Mulla Gulamally & ors, Unwalla P. & P, Part Heard.

LONG CAUSES.

918-14.—M B Chothia, Dwarkadas Mohunji v. M Allabux & Co. a firm, Payne & Co., For further hearing.

991-17.—Crawford B & Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v. Mahomedbhoy Abdullabhoy Patheria, Mehta D & L. For trial of Preliminary Issue.

898-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee v Devji Kooverji a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1306-15—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhmichand v Damji Hirji and anr, Madh K & Ch.

643-17.—Captain & V, Monji Walji v. Ram Narayen Harkissondas a firm, Motichand & D.

609-17.—Mulla & M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain & V, For Postponement.

891-17—Mehta D and L, Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha v Saleh Menashy, Mirza M and M.

907-17—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomar and Son a firm, Jam R and D.

915-17.—Craigie B and C, Jamnadas Narandas Motiwalla & anr v. Dawoodbhai Fazulbhoy Peroo Mahomed, Matubhai J & M.

921-17—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji and Co, Daph F and D, Pandia and Co, Bhai K and G.

922-17—Payne and Co, Joosub Mahomed v Ramjoo Mahomed and ors, Mulla & Mulla.

942-17—Kanga and Savani, Sayani Amir Saheb Jamal Miya Kadri v Karrim Ayub and Co, Payne and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR ARGUMENT ON 3RD PARTY NOTICE.

237-17.—Ramgopal Bansidhar & anr v. Chaganlal Premchand & anr, Pandia & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

812-17.—Amin & Desai, Joseph Stephen Keogh v. Daisy Adelaide Ensell Keogh & anr.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

986-17.—Patell & Eze, Lakhmichand Shivdurai a firm v. Matadayal Madhavram & ors, Captain & V.

LONG CAUSES.

528-16—In person, Robert Buchanan v The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

610-17.—Purnanand and Co, Bai Mani v. Chhaganlal Sawchand and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand & D.

952-17—Dubash and Co, Sarupji Jagooji and Co a firm v Talakji Manroopji a firm, Payne and Co.

966-17—Mulla and Mulla, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachu Veraya v Esufally Mahomedally Junagadwalla and ors, Capt and V, Hiralal and Co, For postponement.

1525-15.—Madh K & Ch, Ebji Oomersey & ors v. Damodhar Jugjiwan & anr Craigie B & Co., Little & Co.

992-15.—Judah & S, Ganpat Babaji Bhowsar a firm v. Motilal Chakabhai Tajpuria & ors, Hiralal & Co., Purnanand & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Narotamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha & ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand & D, Part Heard.

357-92.—Matubhai J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v. Cassam Hoosein, Hiralal and Co., (for a pauper), Notice d 14-9-16.

29-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Oukarji v. Zoonalal Munalal Zaveri, Payne and Co.

527-16.—Pandia & Co., Mulshankar Jatashanker Chandalia v. Jiwanlal Jatashankar Chandalia & ors, Pandia & Co., D J Mantri.

987-15.—Surajmal & Co., Nathmal Chunilal a firm v. Devkisson Chaturbhuj & ors, Kanga and S.

140-15.—Unwalla P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v. Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R & Co., Surajmal & Co

606-17.—Unwalla P & P, Piloo widow and anr v. Jainoo and ors, In person.

754-17.—Kanga & S, Rehmatbhai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

761-17.—Surajmal & Co., Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co. a firm, Bhaishanker K & G.

740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

771-17.—Mans H M & Co., Rustomji Jamasji Mistry & ors v. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co., For Postponement.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Rane charged Currim Ramjar Beg and Kalya Abdul Currim Sheik Beg with assault and robbery. Sub-Inspector Dere appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Avasia defended accused No. 1 and Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy No. 2.

The case for prosecution was that both the accused entered the room of one Bhimabai Raghunath, a woman, living at Nana's Wadi, Girgaum, and asked her for some money for buying drinks. When the complainant refused to give any money she and a boarder of her named Laxman were assaulted, with a knife and an iron-bar. They also took away the necklace from her neck worth Rs. 125.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced accused No. 1 to one month's rigorous imprisonment; the Court allowed the case against No. 2 to be compounder and withdrawn.

GOLDSMITH ROBBED.

Vithal Kalidas, a goldsmith, in Janjiker Street, has reported to the Police that between the night of the 15th instant, and the morning of the 16th he missed a box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 6,381 from his room.

"OUR DAY."

There will be a grand Cafe-Chantant in aid of "Our Day" at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Saturday, the 24th November, at 8-30 p.m. Dinner including concert will be charged Rs. 6 per head.

TO ABOLISH CASTE EVILS.

SIR NARAYAN ON AIMS OF THE ARYAN BROTHERHOOD.

The Third Session of the Aryan Brotherhood Conference was held on Saturday last at the St. Xavier's College Hall. There was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the President, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh, said he was not going to make a speech as was usual on such occasions. The year was a momentous one, not only in India, but all over the world, on account of the world war, which had compelled them to revise their old notions. A revolution had taken place in English Society. The notion of caste had disappeared. We must be prepared for such a change here. Another thing was the political upheaval in the country. It was not only the Government, but also the orthodoxy, that must be prepared to give up their privileges which enables one race to prey upon the other, and one class to prey upon another class. Germany was rent into hundreds of castes but their patriots held up before the people political and national ideals which raised them. They were gathered there to remove all the caste distinctions which rent them into so many castes, and he hoped God would help them.

On the motion of Mr. K. Natrajan, seconded by Mr. V. S. Bhandarker, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh was elected President of the Conference.

Sir Narayan read messages of sympathy from H. H. the Gaikwad of Baroda and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu expressing sympathy with the movement and representing their inability to attend the conference.

SIGNS OF DISRUPTION.

The President in the course of his speech said:—"The aim of the Social Reform movement is to remove such evils as retard the healthy progress of society. The system of castes divides Hindu Society into numberless water-tight groups. The system is the source of numerous evils of the most serious character. It has considerably impeded our advance and progress and has caused immense harm to the Hindu Society physically, intellectually, morally and economically. The aim of the Aryan Brotherhood is to concentrate all its energies in removing altogether or in any case minimising the evils of this system."

He then traced the growth and origin of the caste system in India and said:—

"I have no doubt that castes need considerable remodelling to suit conditions of modern society. Castes as they exist are much disliked particularly by our educated young men who will form the next generation. The respect and veneration for the castes is diminishing. Excommunication is not feared. There is no desire to obey the orders of their castes. The first stage of disruption has already commenced; unless there is a reasonable move towards placing the caste on a basis which may meet with the sympathy of younger men the caste is doomed to destruction. I should much wish that this doom be arrested. It is for those were desire the retention of castes to find out whether they can find any way to make them less rigid and more elastic to make their rules more consonant with Justice, humanity, reason and common sense. This alone can save the castes from destruction. But I am not very hopeful of this reasonable suggestion being accepted.

"I am not much desirous of disunion. But there is a stage upto which only our desire for conformity can go. It is cowardice to accept conformity at the sacrifices of high principles particularly when one feels that they are opposed to the best national interests. I propose that there should be a combine or association of persons who are dissatisfied with the present condition of Hindu Society, they should form a new body" and laid out a rough outline for the basis of its construction.

FATALLY STABBED.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, concluded the inquiry into the death of Ramchandra Gopal, aged 21, who died from the effects of wounds received at the hands of Ravi Narayan Lalu. Mr. Kamat appeared for Ravi Narayan.

Haji Patil Imam Patil said on hearing the disturbance he went out and found Shanker Shiva and Shanker Narayan quarrelling with Ravi, who was knocked down by them. Ravi then opened the blade of a penknife with his teeth, seeing which his assailants ran into a house and closed the doors. Ravi stood up and the crowd ran away. He then stabbed the deceased, who walked up a few paces and then fell down. Ravi was drunk at the time and no one attempted to arrest him. He then started throwing stones at the crowd after stabbing the deceased.

Dr. A. Powell gave evidence to show that the deceased had a stab wound on the left side of the chest which had penetrated the heart. The death was due to the wound.

The jury returned a verdict of death from the deceased having been stabbed with a penknife by Ravi Narayan.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation acknowledges the receipt of the following further donations:—Mr. Moolji Haridas, Rs. 100; Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Rs. 100; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Rs. 50; Mr. Laxmicant S. Dabholker, Rs. 25; Friends, Rs. 25; Mr. J. D. Mahaluxmiwalla, Rs. 20; Mr. M. S. Captain, Rs. 15; Miss Mintha A. Tata, Rs. 10; Mr. A. B. Tata, Rs. 10; Miss R. K. Desai, Rs. 5; Mr. B. S. Sukhtanker, Rs. 5; and Sympathiser, Rs. 2.

A Rangoon message says:—Recently the escape was reported from the train by two outlaws Nga Po Sin and Rfa Pe while being conveyed by the military police from Pegu to Rangoon and the naik escorting them committing suicide. Further information shows one head constable traced the footprints of the outlaws to a field and a party consisting of the head constable, four constables and villagers went in pursuit of the men. As the head constable and two of the party had gone a short distance the outlaws rushed out of a bush and cut the head of the constable with a "dah" killing him on the spot. They then tried to escape but were both shot dead by the search party.

INDIAN CHAMBER AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

AN INTERESTING SITTING.

(By our Special Representative.)

An interesting departure has been made from the usual routine of the Industrial Commission on Saturday, when the three representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau were examined together. The examination was much more searching and exhaustive than has been the case with individual witnesses during the Commission's sitting in Bombay. This was largely made possible by the wise decision of Sir Thomas Holland to have the witnesses examined by each Commissioner on each question in order and separately. Though the examination, on the whole, was very searching and exhaustive, except Sir Thomas Holland on occasions, none of the Commissioners individually rose to the occasion in any marked manner. As for the witnesses, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, who bore the brunt of the examination and very ably—was a host in himself. He seemed to be perhaps the only witness so far examined during the Commission's sittings in Bombay, who was perfectly sure of his ground. This was evidenced by the fact that his two colleagues deemed fit to let him speak for them, intervening on occasions by supplementary information or replies. Mr. Chunilal Mehta interposed, with telling replies, and Mr. Warden would have been equally effective if he had not been inclined to be rather circumlocutory. Though there were some questions in regard to which one felt the information of the witnesses should have been fuller and their replies to some much more adequate,—for instance, in regard to Industrial Banks,—there could be no doubt that they came off very creditably in their examination. "If you answer all our questions, Sir Vithaldas," as Sir Thomas Holland remarked jocularly, checking, the exuberance of a colleague's curiosity, "we shall all be out of our jobs soon."

Government and New Industries.

In its reply to the first question, dealing with the difficulties of starting new industries the Chamber had suggested that Government should assist by providing the services of experts in making preliminary investigation. The examination of the witnesses on this point was very critical. In reply to Sir Thomas Holland Sir Vithaldas emphasised that the services of these experts would be essential not so much in the case of established as in the case of new industries. Mr. Lowe opined that the experts were not always right. He was, therefore, concerned to avoid the odium falling on the Government if a concern failed owing to the wrong advice of an expert. Sir Vithaldas met Mr. Lowe's apprehension by first emphasising the difference of conditions in a new industrial country like India and advanced countries in the West. In other countries the services of experts were obtainable easily. In India where they must be imported the cost was too heavy for an individual concern to bear. Secondly, he pointed out that the experts would advise the promoters of a new industry direct as in the case of Railway Companies, and the promoters being alone the judges of how the opinion was to be used, the responsibility of failure would be theirs. Mr. Warden, referring to the vast amounts spent by the late Mr. Tata in bringing out experts, added that in India there were not at present such enterprising capitalists who would venture to spend large amounts out of their own pockets, and therefore the need of Government help was urgent. Sir Dorab Tata inquired about the terms on which the expert advice was to be available for industries, and whether it would not inequitable to use the taxpayer's money in the interests of private concerns. Sir Vithaldas, in reply, insisted that Government should not make a business out of experts, but should use them solely in the interests of industrial development. the benefits of which would be reaped by the country as a whole—though to avoid unnecessary waste of the experts' time and labour, he did not think the levy of a small fee would be hard on the promoters of an industry. Mr. Thomas was also concerned about the tax-payer and asked whether it was fair that the latter should pay the cost of importing experts.—apart from the permanent experts—for a special industry. Sir Vithaldas contended that it was better for the country that the tax-payer should pay a little and a new industry be started than that this industry should not exist in the country.

State Aid.

The question of State-aid of industry in other forms was then taken in hand. Sir Vithaldas was inclined to complain about the terms of the rules for preferential Government purchase of indigenous products. Sir Holland pointed out that there was nothing to complain about; everything depended on how it was carried out in practice, and that purchasing officers had to realize that many goods could be obtained in India. The Chamber had suggested that whenever help in any form was given by Government to joint-stock concerns, it must be one of the conditions of the concession that when any such company was floated, Indian investors should be given the opportunity of subscribing to shares and preference be given to their applications at the time of the allotment of their shares. Much rather unnecessary discussion arose on this point. Sir Fazulbhoy's question elicited the real point, that, unless any foreign company agreed to such stipulation at the start, Government should give no aid out of Indian revenues. As Sir Vithaldas urged, in reply to Sir Thomas Holland, there was plenty of capital in India to start industries if only Government gave the necessary assistance and undertook to purchase the products. Sir Thomas Holland suggested that the purpose the Chamber had in view could be secured if it was insisted that the capital of the concern should be a rupee-capital, and its registered office should be in India. Sir Vithaldas accepted this suggestion and added, in reply to Sir Rajendra Mukerji, that what was objected to was not that there should not be British Directors or promoters of concerns, but that Indians should not have a preferential claim to a certain portion of the capital of these concerns as investors. The Chamber stated that Government experts, who after having been attached to a private firm or company are consulted by any other firm or company, should not be prevented from communicating the results of the previous investigation. Mr. Thomas suggested that they should rather be bound to supply that information. "I would go further and say. . . . . ." added Sir Dorab. "Wait, do not give your opinion so soon, Sir Dorab," remarked Sir Thomas Holland humorously.

Referring to the two Bombay Swadeshi Stores, Sir Vithaldas said they had done a great service to the country. In reply to Sir Fazulbhoy's question whether Government themselves should start such emporia, Sir Vithaldas said Government officials would not become good managers and shopkeepers. "Not even the members of the Civil Service"? asked Sir Dorab playfully.

Primary Education.

The lack of primary education, the Chamber had stated in its reply, did hinder industrial development, and very little had been done in the textile industry to improve the labourers' efficiency and skill. What, asked Sir Fazulbhoy, of the witnesses, did they wish to be done? Mr. Chunilal said there were no facilities in the shape of industrial schools with courses in the vernaculars. When, asked Sir Dorab, would the operatives find time for this? Mr. Chunilal said that a beginning should be made with the half-timers; and even for the adults and full-timers, he thought, they could find time if, as was suggested, there were shorter hours of work. Education, it was insisted, was the chief remedy, and Sir Vithaldas said that primary education should be compulsory for every child in the city, otherwise there would be difficulty of labour supply. To improve the labourers' efficiency and skill, besides compulsory free education, manual training in schools, sanitary housing, better wages, redemption of debt were, according to the Chamber, essential. Sir Dorab Tata asked if the recent rise in wages had good effect. That was so, said Mr. Chunilal, in a large city like Bombay, where the workmen had better facilities for spending money in amusement—proper amusement, he emphasised—but in the mofussil where they had no proper means of spending, he was afraid they were liable to be a bit idle. Sir Fazulbhoy was rather anxious to find out whether after the recent rise in wages the efficiency of workmen had improved. Sir Vithaldas' reply showed that he had a truer grasp of the facts of the situation. The efficiency of the workers, he said, was the same, but he emphasised that they now spent more on their living. It is somewhat notable that, hitherto at no sitting was the increased cost of living during the last ten years even so much as referred to.

Workmen and Their Hours.

In reply to Mr. Lowe, Sir Vithaldas said that it was not his experience that educated men disliked factory work. "Are you in favour of shorter hours of work"? asked Sir Dorab. "No", said Sir Vithaldas, though he seemed uncertain whether he should give his opinion as a mill-owner or as an individual. He was concerned about foreign,—especially Japanese—competition. He added that though from the best of their "hands" the mill-owners got the best of their work, and though they had tried eight hours (through sheer force of circumstances, it must be added) they found that the workers gave proportionately more work, but not actually so. Sir Dorab Tata asked him to look more to the future and to the ultimate gain to the industry. "I have heard many persons arguing like this," replied Sir Vithaldas, and added that if the workers did not loaf about and if they were properly trained, shorter hours would be good. He was prepared to agree to having two shifts of eight hours, but there was not sufficient supply of men to make this workable. Sir Fazulbhoy seemed anxious that the orthodox view of the average mill-owner should not be lost sight of. So Sir Vithaldas assured him that an Indian workman could not work at a stretch for eight hours, that the mill-owners had no control over them, that they loafed about a good deal during the twelve hours they were supposed to work, that under the present conditions of "our hands", with shorter hours the Indian mills would not be able to compete with foreign countries.

A Board of Industries.

Mr. Warden said the practice of taking apprentices had been discontinued by large European firms, because cheaper assistants could now be imported. He thought that if sufficient inducement were given good apprentices could be had in India. Indian youths were willing to begin at the bottom if they had good prospects. Sir Vithaldas added that all of the first batch of successful graduates from the Sydenham College had secured better employment than the average graduates. That was, he said, a hopeful thing,—not for the ordinary Arts graduate, he might have added! The Chamber had suggested that there should be a provincial Board of Industries, of which the Director of Industries should be the secretary. Mr. Thomas was concerned about the prestige of the Director of Industries—a Government officer. Were the members of his staff to be appointed by the Board or by the Government? Sir Vithaldas urged that, as the Board was to be responsible for the disposal of funds budgetted by the Government for its work, the Secretary must be its executive officer for the work, in the same way as the Municipal Commissioner was the executive officer of the Corporation, and that the real point ultimately was that the Board should not be merely an advisory body.

Sir Vithaldas detailed instances of hardship that Indian industry suffered on account of the anomalies of railway and shipping freight. In regard to the shipbuilding industry which the Chamber said should be encouraged with subsidies, Sir Thomas Holland stated that the industry would be started in full swing before the new year.

(The detailed report of the Sitting appears on page 9.)

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning and will now be in residence at Government House for the cold weather. Her Excellency visited the Women's War Depot on Saturday morning.

On Sunday, Her Excellency accompanied by Mr. J. E. Jackson and the Committee visited the Town Hall to view the preparations for the Exhibition.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon have given a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards "Our Day." Fund.

H. E. the Viceroy will open the Madras Exhibition at the Peoples' Park Madras on 21st December.

Raja Narendra Nath, retired Deputy Commissioner, has been elected president of the Punjab Hindu Sabha vice late Sir P. C. Chatterjee.

PURE COTTON FOR THE MARKET.

EVIDENCE BEFORE COTTON COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Committee arrived at Nagpur from Raipur on Sunday the 11th instant. On Monday, the Committee inspected the Empress Mills the cotton market and the farm attached to the Agricultural College. On Tuesday the committee resumed sittings for the purpose of hearing evidence in the Central Provinces' Secretariat. Mr. Wadia presiding it examined in the morning Mr. H. N. T. Hallasinos, agent of Ralli Brothers, Mr. P. Dantra, Agent of Messrs. Volkart Bros., and Mr. Shiv Narain a leading broker in Nagpur.

Mr. T. Hallasinos stated that there had been a considerable decrease in the practice of adulteration in Central Provinces in recent years which he attributed to the action of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association in circulating a notice making it known that all damped cotton would be heavily penalised. He and Mr. Dantra explained the system of marketing followed in Nagpur. Mr. T. Hallanios considered that the submission of ginning and press returns should be made compulsory.

In the afternoon Sir Benzonji Mehta was examined, Mr. Mackenna, presiding.

PREVENTION OF DAMPING.

Sir Bezonji held that the remedy for the excessive damping of cotton lay entirely with the buyer and that no legislative action on the part of the State was called for. He considered that if inspectors were appointed to supervise presses in which practically all the damping was done, it would mean that the control would be exercised through petty officials who would be invested with a dangerous amount of authority as regards the mixing of cotton. He considered that a law making mixing penal would have to be very elastic indeed. He considered that the best means of securing pure cotton was to organise seed farms and to give out selected seed at reasonable rates. Then there would be less chance of mixed seed being sown in the field and reliable pure strains would be secured. The Government need not rely entirely on their own farms for this purpose. Private seed-farms and co-operative unions under the supervision of departmental officers should be encouraged. The local Agricultural Department was already doing much useful work in this direction.

EXPORT DUTY NEEDLESS.

Sir Benzonji did not recommend the imposition of an export duty on cotton even to provide funds in connexion with measures for the improvement of cotton cultivation or to the prevention of cotton adulteration. He said that cotton was not a world monopoly for India like jute, and that an export duty in normal times would only result in lowering the price of the seed received by the cultivators for his crop.

He thought that a monthly forecast of cotton from July to February would be helpful to the trade. The cotton forecast could not be improved very much unless the American System were followed. The pressing and ginning returns at present published by the Government of India were of no use as they were published long after the period to which they related, and even then they were incomplete especially in regard to Native States. He recommended that they should be made compulsory by legislation and that the provincial reports should be sent by telegrams to the Director of Statistics so as to ensure more prompt publication.

A Rangoon message says:—

At the suggestion of the Government of India the local Government has decided to institute examinations in Burmese and Hindustani for European ladies with the object of encouraging them to acquire a good colloquial knowledge of these vernaculars. The examinations will be open to the wives and near relatives of European British subjects in the service of the Government who have not resided for more than five years after childhood in Burma in the case of Burmese examination, or in India in the case of Hindustani examination. The subjects for the examination will be confined to conversation test prescribed for the lower standard in each language and candidates will be expected to prove themselves able to undertake and make themselves understood on everyday topics by Burmese or Hindustani speaking natives of India.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 19, 1917.

REALITY OR SHAM!

During the past few weeks constitution-making, already a busy industry in this country, has been in progress among all sections of society at an almost feverish pace, and none have been so active as those who have hitherto affected to despise politics, those who have been apparently totally indifferent to the political future of the country and those who have strenuously denied the need for a constitution or any sort of political reform whatsoever. All this is to the good. Anything that stimulates discussion and extends the bounds of criticism or provides fresh food for thought must tend to assist the problem upon which Government and people are at present jointly engaged. Such extension of criticism and suggestion is especially helpful to those who, like ourselves, have always held and advocated that, nothing short of a complete and radical reform of the existng system, involving a definite transfer of control from the bureaucracy to the people, can satisfy the needs of the time and the aspirations of the people or constitute a full measure of justice. It enables us, especially in the case of those who are opposed to any such change, to appreciate the full value of those apparent weaknesses which are plausibly used in an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people who will ultimately mould the new Indian constitution, to draw red herrings across the path and generally to confuse the real issue, which must be kept clear and unobscured. And the true issue is, whether the people of this country are to have their political freedom, whether the great principle of democratic control for which Great Britain stands the sponsor before the world, is to be in the case of India a reality or a sham.

We have no doubt ourselves, and have never had any, that the British people, who have ultimately to decide this question, will have no hesitation in answering it in the right way, so long as the demand for it from India itself is clear and uncompromising. In the face of such a demand no Government in Great Britain will be allowed by the British electorate to deny the Indian people their right at the bidding of a handful of reactionaries and political obscurantists. The danger lies in the folly or perversity of certain public men in this country who are too ready to be made the tools of those to whose interest it is to obstruct the path of reform. It is not denied that there are influential classes and vested interests in this country, the representatives of which are by no means desirous for so complete a reform as will place the power in the hands of the people. There are such in every country. But in this country they are reinforced by the foreign bureaucracy and the foreign vested interests, who are making it their business to see that the prejudices and fears of such people are played upon, in order that they may be led to the front of the stage and offer a demonstration to the Government, and especially to Mr. Montagu, that may mislead them into the belief that a very modest, a very limited, instalment of reform is all that is needed or demanded in India at the present time. We believe it is all wasted effort. Mr. Montagu, we imagine, is too shrewd to be taken in by these devices and these partial demonstrations and we have no doubt that he realises to the full that, if the Indian problem is to be really settled and not to be left in a state of partial suspense for the future disturbance of the country and the Empire at large, that consummation is not likely to be achieved by fantastic and illusory schemes concocted in consultation with those who have been, until recently, and in some cases still remain, the most vehement opponents of the establishment of the democractic principle of government in India and have pursued a propaganda of vilification and abuse of the Indian people.

In this connection we confess to a feelng of surprise that men like the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir K. G. Gupta, Mr. Radha Charan Pal, Mr. S. R. Das (we do not believe that Mr. C. R. Das, as stated in the Associated Press telegram, is really among this party of eccentrics) can have put their names to such a preposterous document as that which has been drawn up in Calcutta under the auspices of Mr. Lionel Curtis and with the assistance of such eminent friends of reform as Sir Archie Birkmyre and Sir Hugh Bray. None of the Indian gentlemen who have signed this "scheme," of course, are in any way accepted leaders of political thought in this country, but at least they have been regarded, hitherto, as men of common sense and as being concerned for some sort of genuine reform. Such an amazing system as they have been induced to father, is no reform at all, except in the literal sense of the word. It pre-supposes such a state of incapacity and childishness among the classes, as well as the masses, of the country as to constitute an unadulterated insult to the Indian people. That Mr. Lionel Curtis, who seems to be entirely devoid of any sense of the reality of things, should amuse himself by attempting to reduce the problems of self-government to a sort of academical entertainment and produce schemes for the establishment of an amphibious government with its legs in the waters of bureaucratic control and its arms in the free air of legislative responsibility, may be suddening as a spectacle but it is comprehensible to those who have observed his limitations and realised that he is an incorrigible egotist who is more interested in his own inventions than real human factors; that he should have found a number of European gentlemen who are mere children in politics and only concerned to save, as they think, their vested interests and protect their privileges, to join him and accept his guidance is easily understood; that a few Bengal zemindars trembling for the integrity of the Permanent Settlement should have been roped in and found themselves grievously hoaxed,—protection of *his* capital is one thing with your Scotch merchant, protection of *somebody else's* capital interests is quite another,—that also is easy to understand. But that any sane Indian should be so blind to his own and his country's interests as to subscribe to this impracticable and reactionary scheme is almost incredible.

We should hardly have thought the matter worthy of comment were it not that we have reason to suspect that the bureaucratic oligarchy are using Mr. Curtis and his eccentric proposals as a stalking horse. And our suspicion is not lessened by the revelation that two prominent European gentlemen assisted in this round-table conference but were prevented from signing the document by reason of their official position. We should have thought that after the exposure a year ago of Sir James Meston and Mr. Marris, officials would have been chary of association with Mr. Curtis and his round table confabulations and we should like to know how it comes that these two gentlemen in Bengal have thought themselves free to ignore the definite orders of Government in this respect. However, the knowledge that two -well-known Europeans of official position have played a part in the concoction of the scheme cannot help to increase respect for it, and its authors may rest assured that this idea of setting up a system of responsible government (under penalties of suspension for misconduct,) in regard to certain departments only, reserving the real executive power to the bureaucracy, and making special provision for the protection of foreign capitalists, will only be received with ridicule throughout the country. It has as much chance of being even looked at by the Congress, as Mr. Curtis has of being regarded by the Indian people as anything but a harmful sort of crank.

AUGUSTE RODIN.

An immense loss to the world's art is suffered by the death of Auguste Rodin, the eminent French sculptor, which is announced to-day. Auguste Rodin was born in 1840 and in his student days was a pupil of Barye. His first exhibit in the salon was a terra cotta bust of Garnier in 1875, but he did not attract any attention till in 1877 his "Age d' Airan" (the Bronze Age) provoked considerable comment. Between then and 1885 he executed several inportant works, of which his bust of Victor Hugo is the best known. In 1885 he commenced an immense work for the State which was not finished for about twenty years—the "Portal of Hell" executed for the Musee d' Arts Decorati's. While this great task was in progress, he produced many works which served vastly to increase the world-wide admiration in which he was held as an artist and to stimulate the bitter cirticism and attacks of the conservative school, who were unable to appreciate or understand the genius of a new master in sculpture, who was creating as great a revolution in the Art as did Turner in landscape painting, Whistler in impressionism, or Wagner and Strauss in music. Notable works of this period by Rodin are his "Burgesses of Calais," which was first exhibited at the Petit Gallery in 1889; his statue of Bastien Lepage and his monument to Claude le Lorrain, representing the Chariot of the Sun drawn by horses and inspired by the virility and impressiveness for which all Rodin's work is notable. In 1890 Rodin with the other "rebels" withdrew from the old Society of French Artists and exhibited in the New Salon. His next great work was the monument to Victor Hugo, in which the utmost daring and originality was displayed with a wealth of power and vivid portrayal that almost takes the breath away of those regarding this splendid work for the first time. In 1900 Rodin completed the sketch in plaster for his statue of Balzac for the Society of Men of Letters. The unconventionality and realism of this statue so startled and mystified conventionalists that a perfect furore of controversy arose over it on its exhibition in the Salon and the society for whom the commission was executed actually refused to recognise it as a statue of Balzac, declaring it to be void and without form, and transferred the commission to his friend and rival Falguiere. No prejudiced opposition, however, could resist Rodin's claim as an artist, unrivalled in his period, the creator of new forms, the revealer of new mysteries and a supreme delineator of realities. For every enemy he created there were a thousand true lovers of art who found in his work the beauties of thought and form for which they sought in vain in the insipid couventional works of the majority of his rivals. And in 1900 Rodin's position was so supreme that the City of Paris erected at its own expense a building close to one of the entrances of the Great Exhibition, which was completely devoted to his works. In portraiture his monument to Victor Hugo and his statue of Balzac remain, perhaps, the greatest triumphs of his art. In decorative work his "Portal of Hell" surpasses anything created since Michael Angelo, while in the purely imaginative and romantic sphere are two works which probably appeal more to the artistic mind than those in the other spheres,—his wonderful "Kiss" and the impressive "Penseur." Rodin, like all leaders in new thought and creators of new forms in art had to fight and overcome the forces of unreasoning convention and conservatism, but his victory was the more complete in his own life-time than that of many great predecessors, who have only earned the final verdict of full appreciation from posterity; for his supremacy in his art has long been acknowledged and unquestioned.

JAMAL PASHA.

The British army moving on towards Jerusalem has now to contend with the remnants of Jamal Pasha's forces. Along with Talaat and Enver he composes the great triumvirate which is hurling the Ottoman Empire into ruin and which is making itself notorious for all time to come by devastation of populations and wholesale murders in cold blood. In its calculated deliberateness the barbarity of Jemal Pasha has outdone the most cruel orgies of blood perpetrated by Tamerlane or Nadir Shah. The peculiar objects of his hatred are the Armenian Christians and the Musalman Arabs. Believers in the doctrine of Atavism might strengthen their theory by the fact that Jamal's grandfather was official executioner to Sultan Mahmud. The perjury and forgery to which Jamal had recourse in order to convince the distracted Committee in Constantinople that the salvation of Turkey lay in the annihilation of the Armenians and the Arabs will form a ghastly page in history. He took fiendish pleasure in watching the flower of the youth and the *elite* of society, the aged and worthy shaikhs, despatched by the bullet or the rope and while scenes of unspeakable horror were being enacted before his eyes he boasted that he saw through the business smoking his cigar. A remarkable circumstance about this general is that he is still looked upon by some as partial to the French, though the fact is that this strange policy is dictated as much by savage passion as by that supreme cunning of which he is an acknowledged master. At first he opposed Turkish intervention on behalf of Germany and was intemperate in its denunciation when the Breslau affair culminated in the declaration of war. Next, he prevailed upon the Young Turk Committee at Constantinople to entrust him with a sufficient force to capture his province where he proceeded as "Viceroy of Egypt." Failing in his endeavour there he took up his quarters in Syria without limitation as to his powers at the head of the Fourth Army and acted in offensive independence of Constantinople to satisfy his sanguinary instincts. Jamal Pasha's diminutive exterior corresponds with his narrow sectarian mind which has, however, room enough to harbour apparently an unaccountable hatred of Germany and enmity towards his powerful rival Enver Pasha. It is not inconceivable that in the charge of the army in distant Egypt and Palestine he is regarded as a good riddance by the Stamboul authorities. There cannot be much question that, born trimmer that he is, Jamal Pasha is prepared to stake his all for a double game. The first opportunity that presents itself will be availed of to tear Enver to pieces and next, perhaps, he has up his sleeve the Francophile game. It is not the Christian Armenian and the Moslem Arab alone that will rejoice at his downfall. The Palestine nobility, at the expense of whose murdered chiefs he has enriched himself, will receive as a deliverer the general that ensures safety against the repetition of his carnivorous outbreaks.

Notes of the Day.

Our Latest Convert.

The war continues to produce surprises. The other day it was the conversion of Sir Valentine Chirol to the view that the Home Rule movement is a factor in Indian politics that can no longer be ignored and that it must be recognised by giving Indians genuine responsibility. To-day it is the conversion of Sir Bampfylde Fuller to the view that, not only can it no longer be ignored nor remain unrecognised, but that, if it is to be recognised at all,—and any other course, says Sir Bampfylde in effect, would be suicidal,—it must be conceded at once in a generous spirit and not doled out in instalments with heart-burning and hatred, as in the case of Ireland. The alternative is to maintain the prestige of the Indian Government, as at present existing, and that, he realises rightly, is beyond expectation. Sir Bampfylde is at least logical and believes in the policy of thorough. When he was Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal the policy was, in his own euphemistic term, the maintenance of prestige and he went in for the thing thoroughly according to his lights. It may be that his failure has played no small part in bringing him round to his present position. But, however, that may be, he is equally thorough now that he appreciates that, in the face of the change produced by the war, Home Rule must come and he is sensible enough to recognise that, if you are going to give, the best policy is to give quickly and to give all.

A Strange Contrast.

These two notable conversions will come as a considerable shock to the erstwhile friends of the two "apostates" in this country. They are equally encouraging to the reform party and will no doubt help Mr. Montagu to stiffen his back when dealing in the last phase with the objections of other ex-satraps and enemies of Indian reform who pose as experts on the problem and as being specially qualified to interpret the feelings of the Indian people. Generally, the Anglo-Indian press has been sadly silent on the subject of Sir Valentine Chirol's pronouncement. The "Statesman," as far as we have seen, alone comments and is frank enough not to endeavour to explain away his meaning but to accept his conversion as a settled effect. It is somewhat of a paradox that at the moment when Sir Bampfylde Fuller, of all people in the world, is announcing his conversion to a policy of Home Rule for India, Sir K. G. Gupta should be setting his signature to a document which can only mean that he has come to the conclusion that it is useless to expect the reality and, therefore, expedient to ask for the sham. The letters of Sir Valentine Chirol and Sir Bampfylde should be sufficient to convince him that he is sadly astray.

The Russian Chaos.

There seems to be no doubt now that the Maximalists have gained the upper hand, not only in Petrograd but in Moscow as well. Indeed in the old capital their triumph seems to be more pronounced than in the old. The news is still, of course, obscure and conflicting and the report that Kerensky has fled may be accepted for the present with reserve. The distressing thing if the Maximalists succeed in retaining the power that they have gained, is that their programme spells not only a farewell to any hope that Russia will become again a factor to be counted with in the war but a state of anarchy for Russia herself, since there is to be a sort of *carte blanche* apparently for any district or area which may claim to be an independent unit to set up a separatist Government for itself. However, perhaps when the people of Petrograd and Moscow find the Germans at their gates and proposing to come in and take charge of affairs, they will realise what this policy of independence for all means. In the meanwhile all hope need not be abandoned. The army has still to have its say and it may not have gone over wholly to the Maximalists.

Piffling Pomposity and Bunkum.

We have seldom read anything more ludicrous than Sir Robert Baden Powel's letter to the Boy Scouts' Association in India on the subject of the question of admitting Indian boys to the Association. As an egregious exhibition of piffling pomposity it is unrivalled. There is not a word in it from beginning to end which any sane person could accept as a legitimate justification for his approval of the mischievous and race-hatred provoking attitude taken up by the controllers of the movement in India, while his constant repetition of the offensive term "native boys" should have made the recipients of the letter think twice before they gave it publicity. The excuse that there is any difficulty in providing scout masters is mere bunkum. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of young Indian gentlemen who would make as good scout masters as the class from which these officers are at present drawn. What is at the bottom of the whole matter is race prejudice and the desire to maintain among European and Anglo-Indian boys in this country the sense of race superiority. It is to be hoped that Indians in all the provinces will now lose no time in organising their own corps of Boy Scouts.

Films and Fire.

We desire to draw the attention of the Government and the public to the letter which appears in another column on the subject of the Prag Mahal and Ekadeshi Building fires and their cause. The dilatoriness and supineness of every authority concerned in the protection of the public safety in this connection has been appalling. We hope some member of the Corporation will make it his business to obtain an answer from the Municipal Commissioner to the pertinent query put by our correspondent as to what he was doing between the time that he received the report of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade in July last after the first fire and this present month, when the second fire apparently woke him up to the necessity of making the report public. How many other buildings in Bombay are harbouring combustibles which may produce another holocaust any day of the week? Some enquiry into this would not be amiss, and it might further be useful to take the opinion of counsel as to whether a prosecution for the doing of a rash and negligent act might not lie against those responsible for this indifference to public safety, now that the danger of the practice has been demonstrated by two appalling disasters.

THE BRITISH IN MACEDONIA.

GENERAL MILNE'S DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

A despatch from General Milne commanding the British in Macedonia which is just pupblished states that towards the end of February General Sarrail instructed him to be ready for an offensive. In the first week of April, General Milne advanced one corps on to the Ridge between lake Doiran and the Vardar, and was ready by the 8th, but General Sarrail postponed the attack to the 24th. The British then entered the enemy trenches on the whole front, attacked but the allied operations westward of the Vardar were postponed. The 8th of May was fixed for the renewal of the offensive. The British on this occasion assaulted the positions between Lake Doiran and Petite Couronne in the face of a great opposition against which the Argyll and Sutherlands highlanders, the Oxford and Bucks light infantry and the Berkshires were prominent. Progress was made although the ground taken could not all be held against the repeated counter-attacks. The line was consolidated by the 20th and a further advance was in progress on the 24th. when the cessation of offensive operations all along the front was ordered by General Sarrail.

ASCENDANCY OF MAXIMALISTS IN RUSSIA.

HELIGOLAND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

ITALY BEING RE-INFORCED.

RUSSIAN CHAOS.

MAXIMALISTS IN ASCENDANCE.

FIGHTING AT MOSCOW.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ORDERED TO PETROGRAD.

Reports from Russia point to the ascendancy of the Maximalists. A telegram dated Friday alleges the arrest of Kerensky's staff and the flight of Kerensky himself. His troops seem to have made terms at Moscow, where a "Composite" Socialist Government has been proclaimed. Lenin and Trotsky belong to the Ministry.

A later telegram says that the Government is making another effort to overcome the Maximalist Dictatorship. Messages are still contradictory.

In East Africa we have succeeded in driving the enemy out of the Mahenge area.

Intense cannonading is reported on the Italian front where the enemy is attacking the Italians across the Piave. The Austrians succeeded in effecting a crossing at Folina and Fagore but only to be practically destroyed by the Italian artillery. On the whole the Italians seem to be holding their own. British and French reinforcements are now arriving at the Front.

On the Western Front a decided attempt is being made by the enemy to recover Passchendaele.

In Palestine the enemy's communications with Jerusalem have been cut off. The British are within three miles of Jaffa. The whole of the Jaffa-Ramleh section of the railroad leading to Jerusalm lies within the reach of the British.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Saturday, says after defeating M. Kerensky the Maximalist council of commissioners proclaimed the right of the different peoples of Russia to decide their own form of Government including the separation and formation of independent states. The Maximalists insist on the inclusion of Lenin and Trotsky in any composite socialist Government and the majority of portfolios including those for foreign affairs, labour and the interior.

The Maximalist commissioners have closed the Russo-Swedish frontier at Tornea. The news of fighting at Moscow, which lasted a week, is most contradictory and it is impossible to say whether the casualties were hundreds or thousands. The Maximalists of Petrograd have sent detachments of sailors, soldiers and Red Guards there. Cannon and machineguns continually bombarded Kremlin and the townhall which were the chief strongholds of the military cadets and other Government adherents. Many shells burst in private houses starting fires.

REPORTED RALLY OF GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that Government troops amounting to an army corps under orders of the Army Committee are *en route* to Petrograd to end the civil war and the dictatorship of Maximalists.

The Ukraine assembly has declared the independence of Ukraine. It is stated that M. Kerensky's Cossacks numbered only three hundred.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF KERENSKY.

TRIUMPH OF MAXIMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Nov. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Friday, says that Maximalist troops occupied Gatchina. M. Kerensky's staff were arrested and Kerensky fled. Orders were wirelessed for his arrest.

Telegraphing on Saturday, the correspondent says hostilities have ceased at Moscow. Terms have been signed whereby Kerensky's socalled White guard surrenders its arms and the committee of public safety is dissolved. Maximalist conditions for entering composite socialist Government include the control of troops in Petrograd and Moscow and the arming of workmen throughout Russia. Neratoff, ex-Foreign Minister, is hiding after arranging for the security of copies of the treaties with allies. Maximalists have ordered his arrest and recovery of documents.

FIGHT FOR TSARKOE SELO.

BLOODSHED IN MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Nov. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, in a wire dated 13th instant, says Tsarskoe Selo has changed hands twice since 11th. After a short fight, M. Kerensky first occupied Tsarskoe Selo and reached within five miles of Petrograd. As regards the fighting at Alexandrovsky, the Maximalists state that M. Kerensky's armoured train mainly opened fire with guns and machineguns. An attempted advance of Cossacks near Pulkova was promptly checked by armoured cars and machineguns. Maximalist scouts reported M. Kerensky's Cossacks to be so few that when they went out to fight they were only able to leave small parties at Tsarskoe Selo. Pending negotiations, which are proceeding the railway strike has been suspended. Much rioting and bloodshed is reported from Moscow. It is stated that two thousand have been killed. The premises of cadet corps were invaded and a large number of cadets killed.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR PASSCHENDAELE

CAPTURED GROUND CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Nov. 18.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—The Berkshire, Lancashire and Highland detachments yesterday evening carried out a successful operation in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele. They captured further portions of defences on the Main Ridge north of the village including by strongly fortified farm taking prisoners. We slightly advanced our line at certain points west of this locality.

The enemy's artillery was active throughout the night on the battle front particularly in the Passchendaele sector.

BRITISH CONSOLIDATE CAPTURED GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 18.

A British communiqué says we consolidated the ground captured last night northward and north-westward of Passchendaele.

There was hostile cannonading eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

BRITISH OPERATIONS DURING THE WEEK.

FAILURE OF GREAT GERMAN EFFORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 18.

Reuter's special correspondent on the British front, reviewing the week's operations, telegraphs that throughout the week artillery was very active, when it was evident that the Germans were preparing to make a serious effort to recover some of the lost positions from which we have now direct observation over all the plains of Belgium. Shelling frequently rose to intense drum fire bombardments. The crisis came Tuesday evening when the German infantry were seen massing in formidable numbers for an attack due north of Passchendaele.

The attack, however, never developed. In spite of all its preparation it was powerless when our guns shot down on massing troops. Men in front lines say they have never seen anything finer or more annihilating than our barrage. Under it the German troops who were assembling, simply melted away and very few of our men even at advanced posts had an opportunity to fire a shot.

The great German effort failed before it fairly began. Then taking advantage of the failure we thrust forward some isolated posts further out into the swamp and wilderness on the left, and the net result of the German effort was that with our main line unshaken we had gained a little on the flank.

Exhausted or discouraged by his failure the enemy made no further offer to attack.

The British last night carried out a neat operation on the slope of the ridge; surprising the Germans while their relief was in progress. There was a sharp confused fighting at some points, but the resistance was not formidable and we firmly established new positions.

FRENCH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 18.

A French communiqué says:—Artillery on the both sides was active north of Courecon. We repulsed enemy detachments endeavouring to approach hereabouts.

There was a fairly lively artillery duel at Schmenholz in upper Alsace.

CANNONADING ON THE NIGHT OF THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 18.

A French communiqué says there was a lively cannonading on the right of the Meuse and in upper Alsace.

The enemy attack at Altkirch was frustrated.

ITALIAN SITUATION.

ENEMY ATTACKS FROM ASIAGO.

PRISONERS TAKEN AT FOLINA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 18.

An Italian communiqué says:—The enemy without regard to losses renewed the attacks from the Asiago plateau to the sea. Between Salettuol and San Andrea di Barbarano the enemy forced a passage under the protection of violent artillery fire and crossed to the right bank at Folina and Fagare.

Our artillery destroyed the enemy at Folina and we took prisoner three hundred survivors.

We heavily attacked the greater number which crossed at Fagare taking six hundred prisoners.

Our artillery shelled the rest hindering their return to the other bank.

The enemy in the Zenzon loop is being closed up in a restricted zone.

DISCIPLINE AND ORDER OF ITALIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Nov. 18.

An Italian semi-official announcement speaks of the fine discipline and perfect order characterising the retirement of the naval garrisons on the right wing. They saved precious war material which now confronts the enemy in the new positions, and they repulsed an attempted crossing below the Revedoli. The Italian naval forces are constantly protecting this flank and repeatedly bombarding enemy drafts on which the enemy is attempting to cross the Piave.

ENEMY ENGAGED WITH NAVAL FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Nov. 18.

The Percival Gibbon in a message of November 15th says that the south of the Bonadipiave where the enemy crossed the Italians broke the irrigation canals and flooded the country to a depth of three feet.

The enemy then appeared in boats and is now engaged with the naval forces on the northern edge of the Venetian lagoon. The enemy has a terrible numerical superiority in aircraft.

EVACUATION OF VENICE.

BRITISH MONITORS' HELP IN DEFENCE OF PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Nov. 18.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states that only twenty-thousand inhabitants remain in Venice. Every removable work of art has gone workshops are shut and shops are selling off their goods. The Gondoliers are transporting families with their effects to coast towns.

British monitors participated in defence of the Piave bombarding the enemy forces from the mouth of the river.

GERMAN SPIES IN HOLLAND.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 18.

The police have arrested a soldier and a hotel servant for selling plans of the Dutch coast defences to a German agent.

CHINESE PREMIER RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Nov. 18.

A telegram from Tokio says that the Chinese Premier Tuanchi Jui has resigned owing to the growth of agitation between the North and the South.

DEATH OF M. AUGUSTE RODIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 17.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Nov. 18.

The death of M. Auguste Rodin is announced.

HELIGOLAND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

HIT-AND-RUN TACTICS BY ENEMY.

VIOLENT CANNONADE IN NORTH SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 18.

Hitherto there has been no further announcement regarding the Heligoland naval engagement and details are not likely to be received until the British ships have returned to port.

Yesterday morning's bald official announcement indicates that the Germans followed their usual hit-and-run tactics. A telegram from the Dutch island of Ameland states heavy cannonading was heard all Saturday morning. A telegram from Copenhagen says violent cannonade in the North Sea was heard between 8-30 and 10 in the morning several miles of Manone, and that great explosions were heard at intervals. Firing from several warships was observed on the horizon.

ENEMY LIGHT CRUISERS DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Nov. 18.

The Admiralty says:—Our light forces operating in the Heligoland Bight engaged enemy light cruisers this morning. The latter retired at high speed. We are pursuing.

PREMIER IN MILITANT MOOD.

FORTHCOMING EXPLANATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 18.

Parliamentary correspondents of Sunday papers state that Mr. Lloyd George is in a most militant mood and welcomes the opportunity of disposing of his radical and conservative critics. It is expected that he will clear up the misconception that his Paris speech was a reflection on the army leaders.

"IMPENETRABLE BARRIER."

PREMIER'S PHRASE EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Nov. 18.

The expression in Mr. Lloyd George's Paris speech which has aroused much criticism, namely, the "impenetrable barrier in the West," was used when he was referring to the breakthrough by the Central Powers towards the East. The following is the text of passage. "While we were hammering with our whole might at the impenetrable barrier in the West, the Central Powers, feeling confident that we could not break through, threw their weight on that little country (Serbia) crushed her resistance and opened the gate to the East and unlocked great stores of corn, cattle and minerals, yea, unlocked the door of hope,—all essential to enable Germany to sustain the struggle."

SILVER CONTRACTS.

CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8 p.m. Nov. 18.

Representatives of the American and British Governments conferring with leading silver producers have proposed contracts under which the Governments will virtually control the silver market for the year at a price somewhat below prevailing the rate of 86 cents per ounce. One of the chief results will be to place restrictions on acquisitions where the war has caused greatly enlarged demand for silver coins.

BREWING AND STARCH-MAKING.

VALUE OF BURMA RICE CONSIDERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Nov. 18.

The Imperial Insitute is inquiring into the value for brewing and starchmaking and other industrial purposes of a dozen varieties of rice forwarded by the Agriculture Department. Burma for examination with a view to the selection of those best suited for the British market.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

ENEMY ENTRENCHING NEAR JAFFA.

LARGE HAUL OF PRISONERS BY AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Nov. 18.

A Palestine communiqué says there were minor advances yesterday in certain sectors of our front. The Yeomanry on Thursday took the Abushusheh ridge, five miles Southeastward of Ramleh capturing 360 prisoners. The Yeomanry carried the position at a gallop, and 431 Turks were counted on the ground. The Australians taking Eltine captured a large number of prisoners and three aeroplanes with considerable quantities of ammunition and stores. One hostile aeroplane was brought down on Thursday. The Turks are reported to be endeavouring to prepare entrenched positions Northward of Jaffa, parallel to the Auja river.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN E. AFRICA.

OUR GAINS SINCE NOV. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 18.

An East Africa communiqué says:—On the Makonde plateau we occupied Mviti on Wednesday and Chiwata on Thursday capturing forty-six Germans and 425 askaris.

Since November 1st, we have killed or captured 573 Germans and 1,072 askaris, and have captured two naval guns and thirty-three machine-guns.

The enemy has been driven out of the whole Mahenge area.

BRITISH TEA SCARCITY RELIEVED.

SUPPLY FROM INDIA AND CEYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Nov. 18.

Indian and Ceylon tea catalogued for the ensuing week's sales is estimated as sufficient to meet, the current public needs, thereby relaxing recent scarcity. There were only thirty-three and a half million pounds in bonded warehouses on October 31st, representing under fifty days civilian supplies, as compared with a hundred and twenty million pounds last year. Strict economy is still being enjoined.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

PLANET WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 18.

The result of the Manchester November Handicap:—

(1) Planet, (2) Go On, (3) Aershot.

Seventeen ran. Won by five lengths, six lengths.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Planet, 20 to 1 against Go On, 6 to 1 against Aershot.

ALLIES' AIR SUPREMACY.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says, the presence of Americans at the front is shown in the Entente's increasing supremacy in air which has led to the recent heavy losses of German machines.

JAPAN AND ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Nov. 17.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Nov. 18.

The Minister of Finance in a speech declared that it was absolutely impossible to despatch Japanese troops to Europe. The Allies well appreciated the difficulties and had never pressed the matter. But Japan's willingness to shoulder the Allied cause was demonstrated by her naval, shiping, industrial and financial co-operation and assistance. Japan had rendered the Allies directly or indirectly financial help aggregating a thousand million sterling.

LATEST CABLES.

M. KERENSKY'S RETREAT.

1,500 COSSACK CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m. Nov. 19.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs that M. Kerensky's forces have retired in the direction of Pavlovsk and Gatchina. The Maximalists announce their occupation of Tsarskoe Selo and claim fifteen hundred Cossack casualties in fighting near the Alexandrovsky station. There were twenty Maximalist casualties.

THREE DAYS' DOMESTIC TRUCE.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m. Nov. 19.

Reuter's correspondent in a wire dated 12th inst. says that the Railway Union has initiated negotiations with a view to the formation of a Government comprising all Socialist parties including the Maximalists, and a three-day domestic truce is suggested. The keynote of the proclamation of all the Socialist parties is "peace."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

DENOUNCED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m. Nov. 19.

Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador, telegraphs that the Russian Government on October 24th on the ground of economic conditions arising out of the war, denounced the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty of January 12th 1859 which will accordingly terminate on 24th October, 1918.

CLEMENCEAU CABINET.

CENSORSHIP TO BE REVISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 19.

The general impression is that the new cabinet will obtain a strong majority in Parliament. It is udnerstood that M. Clemenceau will abolish political censorship, retaining the military and diplomatic censorship. The press will be informed daily of the news to be suppressed as prejudicial to national defence. Those infringing the order will be courtmartialled for treason, cases being referred to military jurisdiction.

PROGRESS TOWARDS RAMLEH

ALL ROUND SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 19.

A telegram from Cairo dated 16th instant, says that in spite of heavy opposition, West Countrymen and Indians captured the railway junction at Wadi Surar. The Scottish reached Mansura and yeomanry captured Naaneh, north of Mansura, taking sixty prisoners. Australians reached Kezazeh and progressed towards Ramleh. New Zealanders with the bayonet repulsed a strong counter-attack inflicting heavy losses.

PACIFISM IN ZURICH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 19.

A mob of pacifists, singing the "Internationale," attacked two munition factories here, which had to be closed. The police were powerless.

PASSCHENDAELE, A CAULDRON.

FIRE VERY FIERCE ABOUT IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

Press messages from Flanders describe the German attack on Tuesday as a strong and determined effort to drive us out of Passchendaele. The enemy's guns can enfilade the crest from two sides, but the infantry cannot counter-attack without assembling on a narrow neck of ground northward of the village, where they were caught on Tuesday by our artillery. Passchendaele is still a cauldron, the fire about it being very fierce.

OUR INFANTRY'S FIRMNESS.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent declares that the endurance of the troops holding the crest is unsurpassed. The enemy had assembled extra guns and used shells lavishly. The attack was made by large forces of a Prussian division having a high reputation as storm troops. It says much for them that a considerable number penetrated our barrage, but it says more for our infantry that they stood firm under the bombardment and fought fiercely when the enemy's approach gave them a moment's respite from the shells.

VERY SPECIAL REPRESENTATION!

DEMANDS OF AGRA AND OUDH LANDLORDS.

DEPUTATIONS TO MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State received three addresses this morning at the Viceregal Lodge in presence of Mr. C. H. Roberts M.P., Lord Donnoughmore, Sir William Vincent and Mr. B.. N. Basu. All addresses heartily welcomed Mr. Montagu and said that the dangers and perils of the sea voyage entailed by the gigantic war did not weigh with him in embarking on an important mission.

AGRA ZAMIDARS' ASSOCIATION.

The address of the Agra Zamindars' Association which was read by the Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid claimed the following:—

(1) In the further enlarged councils under contemplation, the landlords of each district should elect at least one representative to the local council and from each division of the province of Agra at least one representative should be elected to the Imperial Council.

(2) No legislation or taxation etc., affecting them should be introduced into the council without full opportunity being given to their representatives to express their view and make proper representations.

(3) There should be sufficient representation of landlords in the municipal, district and local boards, and in the ranks of the honorary and special magistrates and munsiffs.

(4) There should be in each district and division an advisory council containing a majority of landlords to advise and represent to the Government on matters affecting landlords and tenants. Public questions of special importance should also be brought up before this council.

(5) In the Imperial or Federal Parliament of the future there should be an adequate representation of the landed aristocracy of India.

(6) The permanent settlement should be extended to the remaining presidencies and provinces of India where it does not exist at present.

(7) All Zamindars' estates paying Rs. 2,000 and above as Government revenue should be made inalienable and impartible.

(8) Zamindars not already exempted may, of right, keep arms with due safeguards.

(9) All Zamindars should be exempt from arrest under warrant in default of payment of Government revenue.

(10) Military colleges should be established in India for the training of the sons of zamindars for higher military services.

(11) Zamindars should have an adequate representation in the Indian Civil Service and other higher services by nomination.

(12) Zamindars of the rank and title of Raja and Nawab be exempted from appearance in courts.

(13) Landlords should be allowed to be enlisted as Volunteers.

ZAMINDARS' OF AGRA PROVINCE.

The address of the Zamindars of Agra Province was read by Nawab Ahmed Saiyid Khan of Chitari. It asked for the following:—

(1) Permanent settlement of land revenue may graciously be introduced without any further delay.

(2) In case of any serious obstacles in the way of granting the above prayer, we beg to suggest that the period of revisions of revenue settlements be increased to sixty years.

(3) Zamindars paying revenue up to Rs. 5,000 be exempted from the operations of the Indian Arms Act.

(4) The Zamindars of this province should in future be styled landlords as they used to be styled in the early days of the British rule. The word landholder is inappropriate and was introduced against the wishes of the Zamindars.

(5) The Zamindars of this province who hold the titles of Nawabs and Rajas may be exempted from personal appearance in the courts of justice.

(6) The procedure of collection of land revenue be made uniform with the procedure of collection of the rent. We may submit in this behalf that the system of collection of land revenue is very stringent while the system for collection of rent is extremely lenient. A Zamindar is shown no grace in the discharge of his legal liability for the payment of revenue, but a tenant under the existing legal procedure may defy a Zamindar and cause delay for years in paying the rent due from him. This obvious disparity in the two procedures is a source of endless hardship to the Zamindars.

(7) The Zamindars may be given facilities for acquiring land round the villages in the occupation of tenants for their private needs and works of public utility. The Zamindars sometimes cannot utilise even their own lands for building purposes for the reason of the tenants' rights and for the same reason they cannot get land for roads, burning or burial grounds or construction of temples and mosques.

(8) The village punchayats may be made to work under the general supervision of zamindars of entire mahals or villages.

(9) The Zamindars may be given separate representations in the legislative assemblies commensurate with their political importance and contribution to the defence of the Empire, with separate electorates.

(10) A fair and adequate share of state service may be reserved for Zamindars and a proper arrangement for training Zamindar's sons may be made. Zamindars' sons may not be required to adduce university diplomas as a preliminary condition for recruitment to any State service. A school leaving examination certificate should be sufficient for them.

OUDH TALUKDARS.

The Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad presented the Oudh Talukdars' address and read:—We respectfully submit that the talukdars of Oudh should be allotted twelve seats from each district in the local Legislative Council and two seats one from each division in the Imperial Legislative Council. We respectfully submit that considering our contribution to the Government revenue our importance in the society and the proposed increase of the members of the legislature, will be our proper share. In the event of a liberal reconstruction of administrative and legislative machineries of the Government the question of a second Chamber will come up inevitably. We, the Talukdars, beg to submit that such a chamber if composed of the mature and steady opinions of all influencial classes and interests in British India exclusively will meet our approval. The effective representation in the Chamber of the landowning classes in general and talukdars in particular, will, we feel convinced, be a source of strength to the Government and the people.

We are grateful for the announcement that his Majesty's Government has decided to give the King's Commissions to Indians in his Majesty's army and thus open a military career for their better classes. The talukdars not very long ago maintained their armed forces for the service of the Kings of Oudh and they still preserve and cherish the military traditions of their houses.

COLLEGE FOR MILITARY CADETS.

We would strongly urge that the Government should establish in Oudh a college for military cadets which, we feel confident, will attract some of the best youths. The Government should organise a citizen army for use in India and for the other parts of the Empire in case of emergency.

In this connection we would also urge that the extreme stringency of the Arms Act which even deprived talukdars of the use of arms together with the discontinuance of recruiting from these areas has been the chief cause of our not being able to send up as many men to fight for the Empire as we should have done.

The problem dealing with the rent and revenue laws form an important item in the future administrative reform, but to deal with them in this address will be taking too much of your valuable time and therefore, we have decided to abstain from referring to them here and place them before his Excellency on some other suitable occasion. In any administrative changes that may be contemplated the privilege of our province of Oudh having a separate highest court of appeal which has been guaranteed to us, we beg to submit, should not be interfered with..

The Talukdars' deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. the Raja Saheb Sir Mohammad Ali of Mahmudabad, the Hon. the Rajah of Jehangirabad, the Hon. the Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kurli Sudauli, Raja Suraj Buksh Singh of Kasmanda, Raja Saied Abu Jaffr of Pirpur, Sardar Nihal Singh of Chiragobindpur, Honorary Joint Secretary B.I.A., Mr. Chaudhari Mujtaba Hasain, Honorary Legal Adviser, Sheikh Shahid Hussain of Gadia, Thakur Jagannath Bukhsh Singh of Hasnapur, Thakur Sripal Singh of Dasaidih, Thakur Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur, Thakur Varihar Buksh Singh of Saraura, Rai Bahadur Sardar Baghail Singh of Bhangh, Kunwar Ahmad Ali Khan of Salempur, Pandit Chandarbhal Baipal of Kardaha and Rai Amarpal Singh of Dahppur.

The Viceroy thanked the members of the deputation and assured that the contents of address would receive careful consideration.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted interviews to the following gentlemen yesterday:—The Hon. Mr. Maynard, the Hon. Mr. Fagan, Lieut.-Col. Popham Young, Raja Kushalpal Singh and Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted interviews to the following gentlemen to-day:—The Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid, the Raja Ragho Prasad Narain Singh of Bardon, the Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Raja of Jehangirabad, the Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kurli Sudauli, Raja Suraj Buksh Singh.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S DEPUTATION.

CLAIM FOR NEW FRANCHISE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADNAPALLE.

The All-India Women's Deputation to Mr. Montagu, for the reception of which the women member, of the Senate of the Indian Women's University sent forward an application wishes to present him with an address, and interview him on the following points:—

The present awakening of Indian women to an intelligent interest in public affairs.

Their widely-expressed approval of the Schemes of Reform drawn up by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League and also the non-official memorandum of the nineteen members of the Legislative Council.

The inclusion of women in the new franchises asked for in these schemes and in local Self-Government measures.

The fundamental need for free and compulsory Primary Education for all boys and girls as the keystone to all successful political reform.

Educational facilities equal to those of boys immediately to be given to girls, thus removing the present differentiation in educational policy which is giving schooling to ten times as many boys as girls.

An increased number of Training Colleges and Widows' Homes necessary for the training of teachers, well supplemented by scholarships, to meet the educational demands for reform

Increase in the number of Medical Colleges for Women and the establishment of short Maternity Courses in connection with local hospital in order to diminish the high death rate of young married women and the disastrously high rate of infant mortality, thus improving the physique of the nation.

THE PARSI DEPUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A deputation of ten Parsi gentlemen, I find, will shortly wait upon Mr. Montagu. I confess I own to a feeling not only of surprise but also of chagrin when I learn that these gentlemen speak of themselves as representing the Parsi community as a whole.

It may safely be assumed that the principle all Indians have at heart is essentialy democratic. You cannot retard that principle at this time of day and at this stage of human civilisation. Mrs. Partington, it will be remembered, was no match for the incoming Atlantic Ocean. And our Parsi deputies may not ignore the democratic surge which is sweeping over the whole world nowadays. Have these valiant ten been *elected* by the community? Has a public meeting been held *deputing* them? Whence comes the bidding; whence the task? The answer is too plain. Self-styled, self-registered be they: and assuredly to be condemned. For upon what ground can they be said to *represent* the heart and mind of the community?

Let us examine the credentials of some of these deputies. Those of us in the know are only too painfully aware that some amongst them are pronouncedly lords of selfinterest upon whose souls the destinies of the Parsi community cannot be said to hang heavily at all. Where is the people's mandate that props them? Doubtless many Parsis will be drawn into becoming signatories to the memorial on the plea that "arf a loaf is better than none." But the absence of a constitutional principle and of constitutional methods of procedure in the present case is utterly to be deplored. Bureaucracy is bad enough; and we must fight against it. But self-styled autocracy is a million times worse. Are the thinking minds of the community and the flower of its professional classes to be passed over and contemned? No, sir, Rather than let such a deputation work its unconstitutional way, many of us would sooner counsel the Right Hon. gentleman, who has graciously honoured us, to remind the deputies of their laxity of principle and constitutionalism. It is time the voice of the community be made known rightly and representatively. Benefactors are they alone who abide by principle and respect the voice, the rights, and the suffrages of the majority of their brethren.—Yours etc.,

D. C.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

A HEALTH SHOW AT BROACH

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov. 17.

A Health Show of the Broach Sanitary Association was opened on the 12th instant at the Vejalpore Girls' School by Mr. R. B. Thornly, Manager, the Whittle Mills, and First aid and Hygiene certificates were given away. Mr. Thornly impressed the importance of such shows.

Causes and preventive measures of infectious Diseases like Plague, Malaria, Consumption, Cholera, Guinea, Worm, relation of Air, Water, Food, Clothing with Health and their impurities and adulteration, Dis-infectants, Conservancy System and disposal of refuse, Ambulance work, Anatomy, Physiology and relation of Fly and Mosquito with diseases and Feeding and Care of the Babies were explained by trained volunteers with illustrated Charts, Exhibits, Models and demonstration at the Show.

Dr. Jehangirji Kelawala gave a demonstration talk on Ambulance work, when Dr. (Miss) L. E. Dunn presided on the 13th the depressed classes were specially invited and explained things at the Show.

SACHIN STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Government have been pleased to order that the sum of money levied as "Dumas Choki Dues" from the Sachin State should cease from the current year. This decision has given great satisfaction.

H. H. The Nawab Saheb has been appointed as A.D.C., on the Staff of the G.O.C., 6th Division. He is expected to proceed shortly to join his duties.

There have been some cases of plague in a few of the villages belonging to the State, but the majority of the villages are free due to the care of the State authorities.

The climate of Dumas is healthy and the place is free from plague. The cold weather has set in, and the days are quite pleasant, but the nights are distinctly chilly.

Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan arrives in Sachin on 5th December to take over the duties of Dewan and District Magistrate. His services have been kindly placed at the disposal of the State for a period of three years by Government.

STUDENTS AND STRIKES.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY'S NOTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Mr. Dewsbury, Registrar of the University of Madras, has issued the following to the principals of all affiliated colleges on behalf of the Syndicate:—

The recent occurrences of strikes in colleges renders it necessary that the Syndicate should express a view of the conduct of the students taking part therein and draw their attention to the penalties they expose themselves to, thereby. The Syndicate has reason to believe that most erroneous notions are prevalent among students as to the relations that should subsist between persons in *statu pupillari* and college university authorities. Concerted action with the object of dictation of terms to the authorities and coercing them into compliance has no place in college life. The strike is not merely an open defiance of authority but practically amounts to rupture of all existing relations between strikers and the college and university, in consequence of which the student foregoes his rights and privileges as a college student in the university, and forfeits all claims to redress or even consideration by his college authorities or the University of any grievance real or otherwise which may have prompted his action. The Syndicate feels that in the true interests of education it is its duty to exercise powers vested in it by regulation 96 (v) in dealing with such a serious misconduct as a strike. Penalties provided by the regulation are exclusion from any university examination either permanently or for a specified period or deprivation of any scholarship or university endowment held by the delinquent or both. These powers have been used by the Syndicate in connection with college strikes in two instances the second being in the current month when a large number of students belonging to an affiliated college have been by the unanimous action of the Syndicate debarred from appearing for the Intermediate examination, a few permanently and others for a period Principals of colleges are requested to impress upon students that the consequences of strikers by no means terminate with the readmission of strikers to their college. Readmission in such circumstances merely amounts to the withdrawal of the sentence of expulsion from the college. But the Syndicate is not thereby precluded, if misconduct be brought to its notice by any of the persons indicated in the regulation, from inflicting such punishment as the offence in its judgment merits. Submission to college authorities accepted by these authorities will, on doubt, in general justify the Syndicate in imposing penalties less severe than would otherwise be necessary. More than this, the offender has no reason to expect. The Syndicate takes the opportunity of assuring the college authorities of its desire to support them in such measures as may be necessary to check insubordination and maintain sound discipline.

INDIANS AND BOY SCOUTS.

"IMPOSSIBILITY OF ADMISSION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The "Boy Scouts Gazette" says:—For sometime past there has been a controversy regarding the admission of Indian boys into the Association which was started for European and Anglo-Indian boys. The principle was not contested by the opponents of the proposition who were a vast majority of the members of the Association. General May, Chief Commissioner in India and the whole Headquarters Staff came to the conclusion that in the problem forced upon them amidst the distractions of the troubles of the war they must prefer expediency to justice owing to the paucity of scoutmasters. They felt they could not undertake new responsibility and this view was endorsed by the Government of India in the circular published in the "Gazette" in April last.

SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL'S LETTER.

A recent English mail brought a letter from Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout emphatically confirming the policy of General May and the Government of India in the following terms:—"I am very grateful for the report and correspondence you have sent me on the whole subject of admission of native boys into the Scout Association in India. I must congratulate you on the remarkably patient and impartial manner in which you have gone into the question and dealt with it personally. I quite sympathise with Mr. Pickford in his broadminded ideas for the admission of native boys into the movement if it were possible. On the merits of the case I recognise that the admission of natives is at present impracticable, beyond the extent offered by the memorandum from the Government of India. Even if it were possible I am convinced it would be most inadvisable to start any new scheme until the war is over. The great want of scoutmasters even to complete the present organisation for European and Anglo-Indian boys precludes for the present any expansion. I am therefore, fully in agreement with the conclusions arrived at by yourself and the Government of India.

(Sd.) ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.

The article concludes: This should settle the matter until the war is over and the Association has returned to the full efficiency of administration.

A local Government order says:—Arrangements have been made in consultation with the Government of India under which a large part of responsibility for recruitment both for the combatant and non-combatant branches of army will, in future, be undertaken by the Madras Government aided by the advice and assistance of the Provincial Recruiting Board which has recently been constituted.

COMMUNAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Of those who are persistently clamouring for communal and caste electorates, Lingayats are the loudest but, as a matter of fact, they are the least qualified to have any. I have already shown in my last two letters that they have every chance of coming through general electorates and to invest a rich and powerful community strong in numbers like Lingyats with any special powers of election would be to impose special disabilities on other communities. Some of our leaders who ought to know better seem to have been misled by the cry, "We support the Congress-League Scheme but we want special caste electorates" raised by certain communities. The entire political future of India hinges on the kind of electorates we are to have and it is useless for our purpose if any community supports the Congress-League Scheme and at the same time is anxious to butter its side of the bread. Is India to be a living and solid nation, standing up for the motherland, ignoring any special concessions or special rights that would create endless divisions? Or are its councils to be rent by the warring cries of castes? Some of the resolutions passed by the so-called backward and depressed classes show what an utter lack of political sagacity perevails in those quarters. A Nipari meeting is said to have passed resolutions requesting that the I. C. S. examination should continue to be held in London till the backward classes come up to the level of the advanced communities. A certain Mahar meeting in Bombay is said to have passed a similar resolution. It would be preferable, in this sense, to abolish all examinations, as examinations are likely to reveal varying degrees of intellect, and grant posts according to percentage of population, or some such standard. We need not be surprised at the resolution passed in Russia that Railway guards should be paid 200 roubles each. All land in Russia is to be divided among peasents and political power is to be centered in the hands of peasants, workmen and soldiers. If similar chaos is not to prevail in India, our leaders had better guard themselves from leading depressed classes, and backward classes to entertain false hopes. Talking of the depressed classes the following table will show the utter futility of granting them any special powers of election, granting that Mahars, Mangs, Bhangis and Dheds would consent to vote together:—

	Total Population	Literate.	Literate in English.
Bhangis ..	37,801	420	2
Mahar ..	233,719	1,134	11
Dhed	85,947	205	
Mang	71,104	69	Nil.
Chambhar ..	40,738	925	27
Let us take aboriginal castes.			
Berad	51,545	159	2
Bhil	340,991	428	2
Bhil (Sind) ..	58,750	66	11
Bhoi	17,933	109	1
Kakari	41,382	638	6
Koli (Sind) ..	46,995	48	2
Ramoshi ..	40,511	215	Nil.
Vaddar ..	20,277	74	Nil.
Vaghri ..	36,153	99	1
Vanjari ..	66,282	1,026	9
Vardi	111,364	347	8

We find things no better. No nation with the least regard for its safety can invest these and such other castes with political power. These castes will have to depend on nomination for some time to come. The selfish cry raised that the advanced communities will oppress these classes if *Swarajya* is granted to India, is too absurd to need any detailed refutation.

All indirect facilities that would afford fair opportunities for one and all should be given. But members of the Legislative Council should be elected by general electorates and general electorates only. The process of making a nation is apt to be sometimes painful. But any way it has gone on for the last 150 years and it cannot be given at at the bidding of some of the advanced communities like the Lingayats and Jains who belong to the bourgeois class.

It is degrading to ask for special concessions; that argues political incapacity to fight the general elections. Whether advanced communities like Jains, some of whom are rich enough to advance a crore for the war-loan, should demand special rights, is for them to settle and it is gratifying to find that the Jains have resolved, to judge from Mr. Vadilal Shah's letter, not to ask for any special electorates. The President of the All-India Maratha Conference has emphatically condemned communal elections.

Cooped as the Lingayats are in the Karnatak it is not possible to expect a similar action from them. But it is hoped that Government will carefully consider their true position before conferring upon them any special electorates. The present position of the Lingayats in the local bodies is an unanswerable argument against their request for special electorates.

It may be noticed that Lingayats are not a homogenous caste but a conglomeration of about 30 sub-castes ranging from Banjigs to Lingayat untouchables, Chelavadis and Dhors. Some time ago, a movement was set afoot amongst them to call themselves Vivashaiv Lingi Brahmins, but at present we do not hear much of it, possibly because such a claim would definitely exclude them from special electorates. Lingayat high castes are as much advanced as Brahmins and are decidedly stronger in numbers and richer than Brahmins,—Yours, etc.,

PHILO-JUNIUS.

BOSE RESEARCHES.

CONSIDERED OF IMPERIAL IMPORTANCE.

GOVERNMENT AID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The researches that are being carried out under Sir J. C. Bose have been regarded by the Government as of Imperial importance and on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned six state scholarships for workers already trained by Sir J. C. Bose ensuring the permanence of the Bose Institute. The Government have expressed a desire to make further grants which will be commensurate with public donation. The institute will be formally opened on the 30th instant.

QUESTION OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, today considered the application of the Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Burma made through the Officer Commanding Rangoon Rifles forwarding the list of some 54 persons, 51 of whom were members of the Rifle Corps before February 28th 1917, and who did not register under the registration ordinance I of 1917, as they are not European British Subjects, and three of whom have been posted to the Corps since February 2nd 1917, and who registered under that Ordinance for various reasons though they are not European British Subjects. As their nationality is strongly in question, the application prayed an enquiry under section of Act 3 1917, though section 2 of that act defined all these persons as European British Subjects. It was considered that it was never the intention of the Government to compel men to serve who admitted they were pure natives of India. That appeared obvious from the fact that provision had been made in part second of the Indian Defence Force rules 1917, for non-European British subjects to voluntarily enrol themselves for General Military Service.

ANOMALOUS POSITION.

Any other view would create an anomalous position for it would enable the natives of India by registering to force their way into the Corps where they were not wanted and by reason of being members of the Corps before February 28th 1917, it would compel them to perform obligations which their nationality did not impose. It was not desired therefore to retain the services of such men in the Corps. The magistrate passed the following orders:—Have personally interviewed all persons with exceptions noted belowmamed on the list sent by Adjutant. B.V.R. They are all pure Burmans, Karens, Zerbade, Zerbadis or Indians as noted by, with their fathers and mothers names. Captain Cameron agrees with me that they are all obviously not European British Subjects and under section 9 of I. D. Act 3 of 1917. I declare them to be not European British Subjects.

FILMS AND FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A prompt and careful Government would have passed the necessary legislation regarding the storage of films years ago in India. At least when a fire broke out in a film company in Mahammadi Mahal, as it was then called, they should have awakened and taken action. The Prag Mahal fire costing as it did some valuable lives gave the authorities a sound and terrible warning, But, Sir, correspondence was going on between the Municipality and Government as we learn from the Commissioner's report, heaps of paper were being piled into a mountain. Secretaries were drafting and members "minuting." Of course everything you know must be in the due form. Meanwhile a disastrous fire broke out in the Ekadeshi Building, and children were flung as so many paper balls, and some perhaps will be maimed for life.

How far have we progressed? The Superintendent of the Fire Brigade reports on the Prag Mahal fire in July. What was the Municipal Commissioner doing till November? It would not be surprising if some months, if not years, pass till the Corporation takes the matter into consideration and refers it to a "committee."

Government have drafted a Bill. It is before the Corporation or perhaps it is still with the Commissioner.

How many more people must burn before Government can be induced to take prompt and decisive action? If the Bombay Government has no powers, cannot the Government of India pass orders-in-council regarding the storage of films? Acts have been pressed at a single sitting, in a single day, disregarding the protests lodged by the representatives of the people.

I am reminded in this connection what Henry Hauser in his "Germany's commercial grip on the World," says about the dilatory methods of France. "If ports and canals are dug in Germany, if railways are multiplied and docks constructed more rapidly than in France, and better adapted to new requirements, it is because with us there arises between the project and execution a mountain of paper, and to pierce it is more difficult than to drive a tunnel through the Alps." If France etc., requires mountains of paper, we seem to require Himalays of paper.

The Legislative Council is to meet some time in December. Is it too much to expect the Bombay Government to pass their "Cinema Bill," suspending all the regulations? Let us wait and see.—Yours, etc.,

EASY-GOING.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES UNDER GOVERNMENT AUSPICES.

FURTHER SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The Indian Industrial Commission resumed its sittings on Saturday in the Secretariat Council Hall, Sir Thomas Holland presiding. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, and Mr. Sorabji Warden were examined together as representatives of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau.

EVIDENCE OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBERS.

The Government should assist industries by providing services of experts in making preliminary investigations. Even in case of existing industries, Government should make available services of their experts to make full preliminary investigations about the possibilities of these subsidiary industries being started successfully. The investing public are likely to support such industries if they have an assurance from Government experts about the potentialities of such concerns. Preferential Government purchase of indigenous products should be a permanent rule and not one to be observed for limited periods, and that orders on the subject should be strictly enforced in practice. When help is given by Government in any of these forms to joint stock concerns it must be one of the conditions of the concession that when any such company is floated Indian investors should be given an opportunity for subscribing to shares and preference be given to their applications at the time of the allotment of their shares. The committee of the chamber approve of the establishment of model factories for the purpose of interesting people in starting new industries and would even advocate, if other methods fail, pioneer factories being worked till the industry proves commercially feasible. As a general rule the Committee are in favour of Government starting pioneer factories only when other methods have not been potent in attracting capital to industries. When definite results are achieved, the factory should be closed if the results are unsatisfactory, and handed over to private capitalists if the results are proved to be satisfactory. The Committee are, however, strongly against the conversion of successful pioneering experiments into permanent Government enterprises. So far as the committee are aware no technical or scientific aid has been provided by Government for industrial enterprise. No researches have been conducted in this Presidency.

LOAN OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS.

Consultation with Government experts should be free, provided the applications for such consultations have been sent through the Directors of Industries with their recommendations. If, however, the services of these experts are loaned out for a long period, private firms or companies to which they are so lent should pay their salaries. The results of researches of these experts while attached to a private business should not as a general rule be published, but if the experts are consulted by any other firms or companies afterwards, they should not be prevented from communicating the results of the previous investigation. Existing factories may be turned into demonstration factories with the consent of their owners, but on condition that they should be open to the public during the period they are worked as demonstration factories by Government at Government expense. The glass factory at Sunthrampur, for instance, which is not working at profit at present, may well be worked as a demonstration factory in order to popularise it and its products. It would be advantageous to have provision for research for special subjects in the United Kingdom. Local departments of industries and scientific institutions will then be able to send inquiries to the institute in England and in this way there will be a co-ordination it will also avert the danger of any duplication of efforts. Those industries for which there are special facilities of research in the United Kingdom should preferably form the special subject for researches there. The advisory council for research in the United Kingdom can give an assistance to the Indian industries by carrying out experiments in directions suggested by us and notifying their results. There is need for a comprehensive survey of the agricultural, forest and mineral resources of the country. In this presidency there have been three surveys in the past, for hand loom weaving, the leather industry and the oil industry, but there are numerous other fields waiting for full research and investigation. The survey should be a detailed one so that the people can act on it. The result of such surveys to be useful must be published broadcast.

NEED FOR A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

A commercial museum such as then one located in Calcutta requires a great deal of development before it can be made useful to the commercial community commensurate with the expense and trouble bestowed on it. There is no necessity for different provinces in India to have trade representatives in other provinces, especially as Directors of Industries will be there to give information to all who might care to inquire regarding the commercial conditions and possibilities of other provinces. There will be also commercial museum at which it will be possible for people of different provinces to get the required information about other provinces.

Government departments which use imported articles should be abolished and one should be established at Delhi, under a Director-General of Stores who would supply all the requirements of different departments in the country. The main principles to be observed in the purchase of stores should be as follows:—Indian made articles whenever procurable should invariably be purchased and every possible effort should b made to encourage local manufactures. Where however articles not made in this country are required, they should be purchased preferably from firms in India. If this system is followed most of the important manufacturers will keep their representatives or open their agencies in India and will be able to give quotations without delay.

Industrial banks should be established to provide facilities for marketing indigenous products. Until however a large number of such banks are started Government should induce Presidency Banks to grant facilities at the existing centres and if necessary open more branches in the mofussil Government should assist industries with the supply of raw materials on favourable terms.

Continuing the witness said the lack of primary education hindered industrial development. Very little has been done in the textile industry to improve the labourers efficiency and skill. Compulsory free education, manual training in schools, sanitary housing, better wages, redemption of debt are particularly essential for improving the labourers' efficiency and skill. Both the systems of training, that is the apprentice system and the system of industrial schools, are necessary for imparting industrial education to young men desirous of taking up an industrial career. The suggestion made by Principal Dawson of the V. J. T. Institute in his evidence before the Public Works Committee that practical training should begin at the age of 14 appears worthy of consideration. The only fairly successful night schools in this city are those attended by office peons and others who want to know a little English and arithmetic likely to prove useful to them in their work. Mill-hands, it appears, do not take adequate advantage of these night schools, as after 12 hours of physical exertion they are too much exhausted to be attracted to night schools.

EXTENSION OF NIGHT SCHOOLS.

There is a great need however for extending the number of night schools. A few half-time schools have been opened for young mill-hands, but owing to the absence of compulsion they are not able to show good results in the way of attendance. Industrial and technical schools and commercial colleges should be under the control of a department of industries assisted by a council consisting of the following members:—Director of Public Instruction, Chairman of the Board of the V. J. T. Institute, The Principal of the V. J. T. Institute, The Principal of the College of Engineering of Poona and one representative each from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Mill-owners Association and the Ahmedabad Mill-owners Association. Graduates of Commerce of the Bombay University offer very good material for being trained as supervisors and skilled managers, if there is a provision made for their being taken up as apprentices by commercial firms. There is need for establishing an information and employment bureau at the Sydenham College of Commerce under the charge of the Principal of the College who may be assisted by the advisory board of the College. In this connection the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Industrial Commission to the system prevailing in Japan, where candidates are selected every year partly by nomination and partly by examination, from all the industrial and commercial schools and sent to different countries to receive commercial and industrial training. The Government may well devise some such scheme under which a certain number of students should annually be sent to foreign countries to obtain training, specially as managers and supervisors of all grades. Industries which get substantial concessions from Government should be required to train technical experts. There is a want of uniformity in the standard of examinations for mechanical engineers held in various provinces. There should be a sufficient uniformity of standard to enable the interchange of mechanical engineers from one province to the other. The provincial organization in this province for the development of industries is the Indigenous Industries Committee with a civilian as Secretary. The committee was appointed more than a year back and the Committee of this Chamber think that it is doing good work. The Committee suggest that there should be a Director of Industries who must act as Secretary to the Indigenous Industries Committee which may be called a Board of Industries. The Director of Industries should be a person of a large and broad outlook and may be an official or a businessman. The Board of Industries should not merely be advisory but should have executive powers with budgetted funds. It should be mainly an elected body with a few experts nominated by Government. It should guide, assist, initiate and control the industrial movement. The present Commerce and Industries Department of the Government of India forms a good nucleus for an Imperial Industrial Department, and the Committee suggest that railways should be separated from this department, and with irrigation taken from the Public Works Department, should form another department under a Minister of Railways and Irrigation. There are no technical and scientific departments capable of giving assistance to industries in this province.

CENTRAL ALL-INDIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

There should be a central research institute for the whole of India and technological institutes in different provinces. There should be an annual session of the science congress and greater co-ordination between the different institutes. The Government of India grant technical scholarships, the amount of which has only recently been increased. These scholarships may be available for Government technical and scientific experts for whom the Committee feel, frequent visits to centres of scientific study and research are essential, so that they may not fall back behind the times. Native states should be asked to co-operate with the Government in the matter of collection of statistics. This subject may well be brought forward at the Chiefs' Conference. *The Indian Trade Journal* is found useful by the Indian Commercial Community as it contains interesting commercial and industrial information and summaries of commercial and industrial statistics. It may well be developed still further by having special articles on science and industry and also by publishing therein reports of proceedings of the different provincial departments of industries.

The Committee approve of the registration of partnership with proper safeguards for small tradesmen. The Committee are strongly of opinion that the present system of railway freights, classification of goods, the apportionment of risk and the regulation of rates is calculated to be greatly detrimental to the development of Indian trade and industries. The subject, however, is of such a vast and important character that it should be examined by a special committee. The external trade and internal industries of the country are handicapped by difficulties regarding shipping freights. It is, however, hopeless to expect any relief from this situation unless Indian shipping companies are started with assistance from the Government and worked in the industrial interests of the country on the same lines as in other civilised countries. Boxite, tungsten and wolfram are essential for industries of Imperial importance and ought to be developed at public expense.

GOVERNMENT AID TO NEW ENTERPRISES.

President: How far should Government go in the matter of giving expert advice to those who wish to start new enterprises. Will you go far enough to say that Government should maintain experts to advise in the purchase of machinery for mills etc?

Sir Vithaldas: I would not go so far. Government need maintain experts to advise in the case of industries that have not yet become successful.

Mr. Low: What effect would the failure of an industry started on the advice of a Government expert have?

Sir Vithaldas: The expert's going wrong or right has no concern with Government. Further a good deal depends on management. What is intended is that experts should be employed by Government who would advise the promoters of new concerns.

Sir Francis Stewart: It would also be the duty of the expert to advise the Government.

Sir Vithaldas: It is a question of fact.

Sir Fazulbhoy: You want an imperial expert say, for an industry like glass manufacturing?

Sir Vithaldas: Yes.

Sir Dorab: Have you any idea on what terms these experts should be employed?

Sir Vithaldas: Ordinarily the Government of India should make a business of this keeping of experts. This should form a part of the general expenditure of the Imperial Government. When a business has been well established, the fees could be charged on a fair scale.

Sir Dorab: Is it not unfair to the ordinary tax-payer?

Sir Vithaldas: No, the tax-payers could take advantage of this.

Mr. Thomas: Should the Government employ a number of permanent experts?

Sir Vithaldas: Yes.

Mr. Thomas: Is it fair that the general tax-payer should have to pay for the sake of benefitting the capitalist?

Sir Vithaldas: It is better that they should pay rather than that new industries should not spring up for want of expert advice.

The President: You would admit that experts should be used cautiously so as not to prejudice existing industries?

Sir Vithaldas: There is not much danger of that in India now. It is not necessary to be overcautious.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF INDIAN GOODS.

Sir Vithaldas then went on to say that in the matter of purchasing from India, Government should be prepared to leave a certain margin in quality and price for articles manufactured in India by industrial concerns which have not the amount of experience and skill as foreign firms manufacturing the same article.

Sir R. Mukerjee: You say that when joint stock concerns are floated preference should be given to Indian investors?

Sir Vithaldas: When Government helps the starting of a joint stock concern they should insist on the share register of the company being kept open for Indian investors. What I really mean is that Government help should not go to concerns floated out of India.

Sir Fazulbhoy: Do you say that help from Indian revenues should not be given to firms unless they are prepared to give opportunity for Indians to take shares?

Sir Fazulbhoy: Yes.

Sir Fazulbhoy explained that Sir Vithaldas meant to say that if there was to be a concern floated in India with help from the Government revenues, then Indians should have preference in the allotment of shares.

Sir Dorab: What is to guide Government in taking up the work of starting pioneer industries? Should not Government first try to popularise new enterprises by issuing monographs of the possibility of new industries, and how should Government choose industries in pioneer factories?

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta: This has not been sufficiently advertised, and I believe people will take up these suggestions in time if they are well published. Further we have mentioned pioneer factories only as the last resort. I admit it is the work of associations like the one we represent to print such monographs and help to publish such information.

Mr. Chatterton: The mere commercial success of the pioneer factory is not to be a criterion for the handing it over to private agency?

Sir Vithaldas: No. It should be able to induce private enterprise.

Sir Fazulbhoy: If a Government factory continues along with private factories that have already started, would not the Government factory be competing with the private factories?

Mr. Sorabji Warden: After the Government factory has served its purpose, it can be handed over to private persons who can carry it on.

INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

Sir Fazulbhoy: Has your chamber thought what form industrial banks should take. As my individual opinion, I can say that Government help could be given by putting a portion of their own money in the bank, and should, so to speak, stand at the back of these banks.

Mr. Sorabji Warden said in reply to Sir Fazulbhoy that there should be one big central bank with about five million pounds as its capital, all paid up or not as the case may be, I know the case of German banks which had the assistance of Government experts and I know this was the case when I visited Central Europe in 1899-1900.

Sir Dorab: Have you no suggestion to offer on the problem of trade guilds as a solution of the trade difficulties of this country?

Sir Vithaldas: The Committee has no experience in this matter.

The President: How long should the results of the investigation of experts should be kept unpublished?

Sir Vithaldas: It is often a question of fact.

Sir R. Mukerjee: What period should it be kept like this—five or ten years?

Sir Vithaldas: It could not be said. But if the Government has paid for this expert, then, of course, the results of the enquiry should be available for the public.

Sir Dorab: If a private company borrows the services of an expert and pays him then you would say the results of his enquiry should be kept confidential?

Sir Vithaldas: Yes.

Sir Dorab: It happens that these commercial museums are taken advantage of by our commercial enemies, such as Japan and Germany.

Sir Vithaldas: It may be.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Sir Vithaldas said that the commercial museums should keep also articles of foreign manufacture which could be produced in India within a reasonable time, and which would have a demand in this country. Referring to the difficulty of keeping the prices of these articles up-to-date witness said that the object of these museums was not merely to help forward the sale, but to give information as to the possibility of producing these things.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EFFICIENCY OF LABOUR.

Sir Fazulbhoy: You say that very little has been done in the textile industry to improve the efficiency of labour. What do you say should be done?

Sir Vithaldas: Primary education could be given. It could also be made compulsory. But in the latter case compulsory primary education should be for all children and not for mill children only.

Sir Dorab: Is anything being done for the redemption of debt?

Mr. Chunilal: Yes. There is a Redemption of Debt Society, but it does not deal will mill-hands only.

Sir Dorab: Do you think better wages have good effects on the efficiency of labour?

Mr. Chunilal: In cities, I believe, higher wages do contribute to efficiency, while in up-country towns like Broach, etc., higher wages, for lack of facilities to spend them in bettering conditions of life, do not contribute to increase of efficiency.

Replying to Mr. Low, Sir Vithaldas said that the question of giving practical experience to engineering students, was being solved by asking the students to go in for practical training during their third year's course.

SHORTER HOURS FOR WORKMEN.

Replying to Sir Dorab witness said that he was not in favour of shorter hours.

Sir Dorab: If as you say they only work for 10 hours out of the 12 that they are kept in the mill, why should not you lessen the hours and give them facilities to enjoy more of the amenities of life?

Sir Vithaldas: We have tried that and found they could not be made to work better in this manner.

Sir Dorab: But you have to think of the future and can't you improve their efficiency and make them able to work a shorter period without wasting time and more efficiently.

Sir Vithaldas: I don't think it can be done. A man cannot work three hours at a stretch strenuously.

Sir Fazulbhoy: Do you think a man can work at a stretch for eight hours?

Sir Vithaldas: No. Not even three hours.

Sir Fazulbhoy: Do you think we can compete with foreign producers by working shorter hours?

Sir Vithaldas: No. The labourer often loafs about and does waste a good deal of time. Time is lost in the workmen leaving the machinery and going about.

At this stage the Commission adjourned for lunch.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Continuing the examination after lunch, Sir Francis Stewart asked if the witness would like to put technical instruction under the Industrial Department.

Sir Vithaldas said that the Director of Public Instruction should be on the Board which controlled technical education.

Mr. Sorabji Warden: Years ago firms used to take engineering apprentices, but now they have discontinued.

Sir Francis Stewart: Do you think engineering students would be prepared to begin in the lower ranks?

Mr. Sorabji Warden: Yes, if sufficient inducements are afforded. Now Indian engineers go up to Rs. 150 or so, and beyond that they do not rise since it is possible to bring down European engineers from England for ranks above Rs. 200.

Sir Fazulbhoy: When you say they have no chances, you mean they have no chance in European firms.

Mr. Warden: I mean particularly European firms and banks.

Sir Fazulbhoy: They are private concerns, and they should have their own choice.

Mr. Warden: Yes! they should.

Mr. Sorabji Warden said that he wished to bring to the notice of the Commission the need for a uniformity of standard in the matter of engineering examinations.

Sir Francis Stewart: Do you think that the system of the Director of Industries being the Secretary of the Board of Industries would work well in other presidencies.

Sir Vithaldas: Yes. It should.

Sir Francis: What would be the relation of this Committee to the Government?

Sir Vithaldas: The Committee should have power to deal with the funds budgetted for industrial purposes.

Mr. Thomas: Are the members of the Board of Industries to be paid?

Sir Vithaldas: Of course they should be paid if there is a lot of work.

About the functions of the Board, Sir Vithaldas said that after Government had set apart a certain sum for industrial purposes, the Board should have the power over the expenditure of the fund.

ORGANISATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Mr. Thomas: I do not follow the organization of the Board?

Sir Vithaldas: Just as the Municipality.

Mr. Thomas: Is the Board to be an advisory body or an executive body?

Sir Vithaldas: An executive body so far as the budgetted funds are concerned.

Mr. Chunilal: The Director of Industries shall be a servant of the Board.

The President: Is the Government to be committed to a system of this kind?

Sir Vithaldas: A scheme of this kind not to be thrown over simply on the question of the details of the scheme.

Sir Fazulbhoy: As I have understood your scheme, you should have a certain amount of budgetted funds?

Sir Vithaldas: Yes.

Sir Fazulbhoy: Do you want the Industries Department to be under the control of the Government of Bombay or independent of it?

Sir Vithaldas: It should be co-ordinate with the Government of Bombay.

Sir Francis Stewart: What should be the number of this Board?

Sir Vithaldas: Six or eight.

Sir Francis: Would the body sit permanently or occasionally?

Sir Vithaldas: They need sit as work requires say once a month or so.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mukerjee Sir Vithaldas said that the Committee was divided in opinion about the registration of partnership, though the majority was for it.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Sir Vithaldas said that Indian industries are hampered by the fact that it is proportionately cheaper for foreign goods to go the same distance on Indian railways than for inland goods.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

Sir Fazulbhoy: You want Government to help the shipbuilding industry?

Sir Vithaldas: Yes. It has become a necessity not only owing to the war, but owing also to our competition with Japan.

Sir Fazulbhoy: You think that the Government of India should subsidize the shipbuilding concerns just like Japan?

Sir Vithaldas: Yes. At the start.

The Commission adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

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SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER'S APOSTASY.

"GIVE IT WITH A GOOD GRACE."

Sir Bampfylde Fuller in a letter to the "Times" says the only Policy in India is to bestow Home Rule frankly with a good grace.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, in a letter to Wednesday's "Times" says:—

Men will cheerfully obey an alien rule of whose power they are convinced. But when it comes to be a matter of opinion they prefer their own Government. Indians have appreciated and respected British power, but it is too much to ask that they should trust our wisdom.

Two possible courses are open in India, either to maintain the prestige of the Indian Government or to allow India to govern itself,—in other words a policy of "hands off" or Home Rule.

The former alternative is beyond expectation.

The question then remains whether to allow Home Rule to be wrested from us in morsels with heartburning and hatred as in the case of Ireland or to bestow it frankly with as good a grace as we can muster.

Sir Bampfylde hopes, however, that one grave error will be avoided. The unit of Home Rule should not be the whole of India, but of each Indian province, maintaining the supreme authority of the Viceroy-in-Council in regard to relations with Indian States, control of the army, and the determination and collection of customs duties.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller entered the Indian Civil Service in 1873. From 1902 to 1905 he was Chief Commissioner of Assam. In 1905 when Bengal was partitioned he was selected by Lord Curzon as the "strong" man to rule the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. He embarked on his task in a spirit of uncompromising severity which was in full accordance with the mission confided to him, and which increased to fever-heat the ferment into which Eastern Bengal had already been thrown by the act of partition. Every sort of repressive action that the Executive could utilise for the suppression of the anti-partition agitation and the Swadeshi boycott was put in force, a special campaign being directed against college students and school-boys. Separatist tendencies between Mahomedans and Hindus were stimulated and in a famous speech the Lieut.-Governor referred to himself as a man with two wives, one of whom—the Mahomedan community— was the favourite. In the latter part of 1906 a grave scandal was caused by the Lieut.-Governor hanging a man before the answer to his petition for reprieve to the Viceroy had time to arrive, the Viceroy having, in fact, granted the reprieve. Lord Morley was shocked and expressed his strong disapproval in the House of Commons. Sir Bampfylde thereupon resigned, his resignation was accepted and he went Home.

During the war Sir Bampfylde Fuller has been entrusted with highly responsible work in connection with one of the great organisation departments. His is a notable case of the new angle of vision caused by the great humanitarian wave that has overspread the world during the past three years, though it has left most of his Anglo-Indian friends unchanged in their vision and sympathies.

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HOME RULE BY DRIBLETS.

FANTASTIC SCHEME CONCOCTED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 16.

A series of informal meetings which have been held recently in Darjeeling and Calcutta to enable Europeans and Indians to exchange opinions on coming reforms in India, reached important conclusions on Thursday afternoon at a meeting held in Calcutta. A scheme of constitutional changes which had been formulated and discussed at earlier meetings was embodied in an agreement containing originally fourteen points. Two of these have been eliminated and other minor changes made and signatures were then obtained to the following statement:—

Those who have attached their names to this document have done so as private individuals, representing no one but themselves, having found no difficulty in agreeing upon points which seem to them essential. They have decided to invite other private individuals to join them. Members of political associations are also invited to bring these proposals before such bodies for discussion. There were about 35 present, some 15 being Europeans and 20 Indians. The Europeans included Mr. C. B. Gregson, of Midnapore Zemindary, Mr. A. R. Murray of Messrs. Thomas Duff and Co., Mr. R. L. B. Gall, Col. A. J. Pugh, Mr. W. R. Rao, A. D. Pickford, Mr. E. Roy of Messrs. Macneill and Co. and Mr. J. P. Wyness. Two well known Europeans were not able to subscribe to the agreement in view of the official positions they hold. The Indians included the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, the Maharaja of Nadia, Maharaja Sir P. K. Tagore, Sir K. G. Gupta, Kumar Arun Chandra Sinha, Messrs. B. C. Mitter, Provash Chandra Mitter, C. R. Das, (?), S. R. Das, D. C. Ghosh, R. C. Pal, Sirajul Islam and Dr. Sahrawardy. Mr. Lionel Curtis was also present. Among the Europeans who have interested themselves in the discussions, but were not actually present at Thursday's meeting, may be included Sir A. Birkmyre, Sir Hugh Bray, Major Crum, Col. Grice, Mr. Ironside and Mr. Chaplin.

TEXT OF THE SCHEME.

The full text of the scheme as stated is:—We are agreed (1) to accept the Imperial Government pronouncement of 20th of August as common ground within limits of which discussion can take place.

(2) That having accepted the pronouncement we are not only free but also bound to consider the new situation created thereby with open minds.

(3) That the existing Provinces need not be assumed to be areas as suitable basis for responsible Government, but such areas must be settled at a moment when the first instalment of responsible Government is granted.

(4) That the first steps towards responsible Government cannot be taken in the sphere of the Central Government.

(5) That during the period of transition Governments of two types must co-exist, one responsible to the electorates for specific powers, the other to the Secretary of State for all other powers. That the responsibility of each must in fact be a real one and their powers must be sufficient to enable them to discharge that responsibility efficiently.

(6) That a share of the consolidated revenue of the Province should be handed over to the Provincial State Governments, proportionate to the cost of the functions transferred to them, in addition to which should be handed over certain specific powers of taxation such as would fall on the Provincial State electorate itself.

(7) That further additions to the powers of the Provincial States and to their share of existing provincial revenues should be considered by Commissioners reporting direct to Parliament at intervals of, say, seven years, such interval to be specified at the outset, and that in the intervening periods no demand for further executive powers or for further share of existing revenues should be entertained.

(8) That the legislation passed by the Provincial State Governments affecting commercial and industrial undertakings should be reserved for sanction of the Secretary of State and a limit of time should be laid down, within which representations from interests affected can be received by him and further that instructions to this effect should be included in the schedule attached to the Act of Parliament in which the scheme of reforms is embodied.

(9) That Provincial Governments responsible to the Government of India and the Secretary of State shall have power to do or repair public work, upon which the value of invested capital depends, neglect of which is due to default of the Provincial Government and to charge the cost thereof to the revenues assigned to the Government in default.

(10) That the Government of India must have the right to recall the powers which have been abused or neglected, and in extreme cases to suspend the Governments of Provincial States. Such powers shall always be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State and of Parliament, but in cases of emergency the Government of India may exercise the power subject to the subsequent sanction of the Secretary of State and of Parliament.

(11) That wherever landed interests be affected or industrial and commercial interests are located, adequate representation should be accorded to those who control them, and adequate representations be accorded to special interests.

(12) That the specific points to which our agreement relates and outlines of the scheme sketched in these proposals be laid down in an Act of Parliament, but all questions within those outlines relating to franchises, constitutions, powers, finances and such like details be remitted to not more than five Commissioners named under the Act, to be dealt with in India by the Commissioners in consultation with the Governments and the people. The arrangement of Commissioners to be given the force of law by Orders in Council.

TWO ELIMINATED POINTS.

Two further points were eliminated as the result of discussion. The first urged the creation of Permanent Civil Service Commissions, who would advise on all cases of over or under employment, or overlapping and defects of organisation. If Government declined to take their advice it would have to state its reason. This would relieve the elected Councils ultimately of the demoralising burden of patronage. The retention of this provision was strongly approved by the majority but opposition was sufficiently defined to occasion its disappearance.

The second point was a provision that all export and import duties should be reserved by statute from the outset to the Government of India. It was pointed out in opposition that the protection of overseas trade was sufficiently ensured by paragraphs 5 and 8 and the provision as it stood was faulty, since it laid itself open to the legal interpretation, that since these two categories of duties were reserved explicitly to the Government of India, therefore, by implication no other imports were considerable.

ZEMINDARS LEAVE THE CONFERENCE.

Cleavage of opinion took place over the position of landholders. The zamindars who were present urged that the Permanent Settlement should be explicitly safeguarded with the interests of landholders protected by a paragraph similar to proviso (8) which dealt with commerce and industry. Finding the others present, both European and Indian, opposed to their view, they withdrew from the conference. Further negotiations are, however, proceeding to secure their adhesion. As the discussions proceed, a further movement will be made to secure the adhesion of leading men, whose views on coming constitutional changes have hitherto been irreconcilable.

It is anticipated in some quarters that the amount of support to be obtained will be sufficiently adequate to enable the scheme to be placed before the European Association with a request that it shall formally adopt it and that similar steps may be taken with respect to the Congress.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LADY JELLICOE'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the invitation of the Directors of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society I have undertaken to issue a special appeal on behalf of the great National work carried on by the Society for our Sailors and for those who are dear to them. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has graciously expressed her approval of the appeal, and her earnest hope that it will receive the generous support of the British people.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society is about to complete its hundredth year of service and a sum of not less than £250,000 will be needed to ensure the continuance of its beneficent agencies. The success with which this work has been carried on, before and during the War, has won the confidence and appreciation of the authorities generally, and of the seamen themselves.

On the definite request of the Admiralty authorities, the Society is about to erect additional Naval Rests at various Naval Bases, for the welfare and comfort of Sailors when on shore. The Society has also been urged to extend similar provision for Merchant Seamen in many ports.

I have seen evidence of the splendid relief work of this Society in providing clothes and food for Sailors interned in Germany; dispensing immediate practical assistance to disabled Sailors and dependants of Seamen who have fallen on War Service; in providing an education for Sailors' orphans; and especially in feeding, sheltering, clothing and forwarding to their various homes many thousands of Merchant seamen whose vessels have been sunk by enemy action.

Surely there is no one who would willingly turn a deaf ear to the claims of these brave men and women, to whom the whole nation owes so profound a debt of gratitude? For their sake I sincerely hope that I may rely on the co-operation of your readers in a really generous response to the Centenary Appeal of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. Letters can be addressed to me at the Mall House, Admiralty, London, S. W., marked "B. F. S. S. Centenary."—Yours, etc.,

GWENDOLINE JELLICOE.

(Continued from Column 4).

Two bottles of this fragrant nectar are sent to Rome, "and if it finds favour there are forty more." At the end of a long letter of state expressing fear that Raymond Perault, the emissary to Emperor Frederick III. and the King of the Romans (Maximilian), will not only fail to bring about an accord between Germany and France, but will not recover the sum owing by Maximilian to the Pope, Lorenzo sadly adds: "The present courier cannot carry bottles, so another is being sent on purpose to deliver the wine." Early in 1492, when Lorenzo was growing anxious about the delay in his boy's assumption of Cardinal's state, he comments: "Tell his Holiness that I have caused all Florence to be searched for a few bottles of vino greco. Much more of this very human side is revealed, but space forbids. Charles VIII. of France (The Affable) the most powerful European sovereign of his time, frequently writes to Lorenzo for aid and counsel. Alamanni is asked to solicit briefs from the Pope to enable Henry VII. of England to recover possession of some alum. On this consular side are hundreds of ledgers, account-books, and memoranda of the Medici family, as international bankers and merchants, many of them of the times of the great trader Cosimo, Lorenzo's famous father. And, of course, there are many later historical documents when the Medicis became Dukes of Florence and Tuscany, and the blood relations of monarchs. Yet the chief interest remains with Lorenzo the Magnificent, of whom Machiavelli said: "No man ever died in Florence or in the whole extent of Italy with a higher reputation, or more lamented by his country."

Again history is to be revealed in the but have found none fit to drink yet."

AMAZING MEDICI MSS.

MEDIÆVAL DIPLOMACY REVEALED.

Six months before Columbus sighted America died Lorenzo de' Medici, the master-director of the Florentine Republic, and universally acclaimed as the Magnificent. There were business Governments in those days, and to this illustrious citizen of Florence Voltaire paid a glowing tribute. "What a curious sight," says he, "and how contrary to the manners of our times it is to see the same person with one hand sell the commodities of the Levant, and with the other support the burden of a State, maintaining factors and receiving Ambassadors, making war and peace, opposing the Pope, and giving advice and mediation to the Princes of his time, cultivating and encouraging learning, exhibiting shows to the people, and giving asylum to the learned Greeks that fled from Constantinople."

Lorenzo's acts and deeds left such an impress on his times that historians have not lacked material, yet outside the various Italian national collections few of his original letters and papers are known. About 1840 the British Museum secured three short notes in his hand, but even in the famous Morrison collection there is only one by him. It will come, then, as a startling announcement to students of history that at the present moment Christie's hold no fewer than 166 holograph letters by the Magnificent, and over 600 documents besides, dealing with the fortunes of his famous house. These valuable archives were sent to England for examination and sale in pre-war days by the Marquis Cosimo and the Marquis Averarde de' Medici, the representatives of the younger line of the family, and the inspection and cataloguing of these rare documents have occupied the historian, Mr. Royall Tyler, a considerable period. According to present plans, they will be offered in February. The more diplomacy changes, the more it is the same thing. The Lorenzo dossier consists of detailed letters of instruction to the Florentine Ambassador, Pietro Alamanni, when, at Milan, with the unscrupulous Lodovico Sforza, at Naples with Ferdinand I., and when at Rome with Innocent VIII, who had succeeded Sixtus IV., whose depredations of land for his relatives had kept Italy at the boiling-point. In his direction of foreign policy Lorenzo strove, and strove successfully, to hold the balance of power, and these letters are alive with altruistic frankness and patriotic guile. A vivid illustration of mediaeval diplomacy is afforded by two letters, dated November 19, 1491, to Lorenzo's Florentine Ambassador in Rome. In the first (to be shown to the Pope and his Cardinals) Lorenzo expresses himself unreservedly in favour of the conclusion of peace between the King of Naples and the Holy Sea, and, further, in support of a joint alliance between Naples, Rome, and Florence. But in the second, on the same subject, the Ambassador is advised, like Agag, to go very warily; "to show the utmost outward deference and docility, to fill the echoes with good words, and dexterously to introduce the reasons against the alliance into his conversation." Then comes the human touch: "I value the Sacred College most highly, and will prove it beyond doubt when my son, if it please God, joins it."

FAMOUS BOY-CARDINAL.

There are many dazzling facets of history in these wonderful letters. We find a fascination in tracing the power and subtlety employed by one of the greatest Italians of all time to win preferment in the Church for his son. Lorenzo died in April, 1492. He had the crowning joy of learning before he passed away that the Pope, "full of incredible love and affection," had expressed himself delighted with the demonstrations in the city of Florence when Lorenzo's son, Giovanni de' Medici, was welcomed in the habit of Cardinal—at the age of 16—the youngest Cardinal ever installed, and destined to become Leo X—the Pope of the Reformation. Knowing the value of family ties among the great, Lorenzo had seen to it that his daughter Maddalena was wedded to Franceschetto Cibo, the "son" of Innocent VIII., and he instructs his Ambassador to tell the Pope plainly to provide proper state for the pair, now that there is a grandson and a prospect of more. Before his son the Cardinal was installed he lost no opportunity of bespeaking benefices for him, preferring "ten in our own country to thirty abroad." Yet if the Pope makes any complaint against "us" as the Medici house of business, Alamanni must show righteous indignation, though the pontifical dignity should not be forgotten. Again, too, Lorenzo sides with Lodovico's action in the dispute between the King of Naples and Innocent, on the ground that "the Pope needed a little repression." As the chartered counsellor of his time he urges his representative to let the Pope know that the Holy See badly lacks "three or four upright and learned Cardinals," and proceeds to name a few desirable candidates. This lengthy letter of advice to his son on taking the purple is a well-known clasic, and a prized Italian national possession. In this Lorenzo, describing the social life of Rome, baldly terms it "that sink of all iniquity." Writing airily to Alamanni on leaving for Rome he contents himself by stating that the "Cardinals will give you no greater trouble than half a dozen Court ladies, in whose ways you should be greatly experienced."

RARE WINES FOR THE POPE.

Every lover of the kindly fruits of the earth will enjoy the cordial evidence of good cheer in the side-relations of Lorenzo and Innocent VIII. "The Pope must be kept merry and bright," Alamanni is adjured. Moreover, an abbey has just been bestowed on the boy Cardinal-elect. Forthwith, two fiaschi of rare Casentino wine, which the Pope is asking for, are immediately despatched, with the promise of more. Dante in the "Purgatorio," exhibits Simon Brie of Tours (Pope Martin IV) bewailing his former devotion to Bolesena eels and to the cups of Vernaccian wine.

(Continued in Column 3.)

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THE INDIAN GROUNDNUT.

"A PERFECT-FOOD"

The following highly interesting account of the Indian ground-nut, the value of its oils, its properties as a "perfect food" and the immense prospects which the development of it as an industry invites appears in a Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay.

The ground-nut, pea-nut, earth-nut or monkey-nut (*Arachis hypogœa*) is a leguminous creeping plant indigenous to India. Although the fruit resembles a nut in that it contains fat it is really a legume. After flowering, the stalk of the plant bends over and enters the soil, where the seeds grow and mature. These seeds are contained in paper-like pods or husks, and there are usually two, but in some varieties four seeds in each pod. For commercial use these nuts have to be decorticated, and the shell is usually broken by special machinery. The inner red skin covering the kernel is then removed as completely as possible by a blast of air. The separated and cleaned kernels are ground up and subjected to hydraulic pressure to obtain the oil. This oil, known as Arachis oil, or *Katchung oil* in India, is obtained either by two, or sometimes three expressions.

The first expression of oil takes place at the ordinary temperature, and yields a cold drawn oil, which is nearly colourless, has a pleasant taste and odour, and forms a most valuable substitute for olive oil. It keeps very well, but on exposure for some time it has a tendency to thicken, and only then does it turn rancid.

The second expression is carried out at a temperature of 30deg. to 32deg. C., and the resulting oil may be used for culinary purposes, for the manufacture of margarine, as a lubricant, and also for burning purposes.

The third expression requires a still higher temperature, *viz.*, 50deg. to 55deg. C., and this represents a lower grade oil, which is suitable for soap-making.

After expressing all the oil the press-cake is usually sold as a cattle food and is much valued as such, since it contains the highest protein content of all known cakes, and further has the advantage of easy digestibility. It is the purpose of this article to demonstrate the value of this cake as a food-stuff, and also the lines along which this industry may be developed with success.

A Large Industry.

In India, more particularly in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, this ground-nut industry is a large one, and before the war the nuts were exported from India in very large quantities, chiefly to France. Here the oil was expressed (of which from 45—50 per cent. is present in the Indian samples) and used for soap-making, and the result of this was that ground-nut oil, or Arachis oil as it is commonly called, was cheaper in France than in India. The true kernel of the Indian ground-nut has the following composition:—

	Grammes per cent.
Water	7.5
Protein	27.5
Fat (Arachis oil)	44.5
Carbohydrates	15.7
Fibre	2.2
Ash	2.5

After the Arachis oil has been removed, and the resulting cake allowed to dry in the sun and finally reduced to a fine powder, this powder has the following composition:—

	Grammes per cent.
Water	9.8
Protein	44.5
Carbohydrates	23.8
Fat	9.2
Fibre	5.2
Ash	7.5

Food for Man and Beast.

It is evident from the analysis that this ground-nut meal represents a highly nutritious food, not only for cattle, but for human beings. At present this press-cake is either used as cattle food or as a manure. Now this

flour is not only rich in proteins which are essential constituents of all foods, but these same proteins have a peculiar composition, which make them particularly effective in supplementing food products of cereals, whose proteins lack these special constituents. The proteins in our ordinary food are built up of certain amino-acids which are linked together just like the building stones of a house. Now all proteins contain these amino-acids, or building stones, but some essential ones are missing from the proteins of certain foods, and others again are present in varying proportions. Thus it has been shown that neither animals nor men can maintain their body, weight and proper growth and nutriment when fed on maize, or certain legumes. Similarly the proteins in wheat and barley, whilst sufficient to maintain body nutriment, will not suffice to promote growth. The first two have been shown to be due to the absence of a certain building stone, an amino-acid known as tryptophane, and the second two proteins to an absence of another building stone known as lysine. In order therefore to maintain proper nourishment and growth, the proteins taken in with the food must contain these two amino-acids, *viz.*, tryptophane and lysine, and it is because meat proteins satisfy this condition that they form such a valuable food. Now it is well known that vegetable proteins will not replace animal proteins in a dietary and hence a perfect food must be made up so that all these building stones are not only present, but also occur in suitable proportions.

Deficiencies Made Good.

Now, we find that ground-nut cake, besides containing a high proportion of protein, contains certain amino-acids in quantity. These amino-acids belong to the same group as those found to be deficient in the proteins of wheat and barley, *viz.*, lysine. By mixing ground-nut meal with wheat flour and other cereals we are able to add these missing building stones. Again, the particular proteins in the ground-nut meal are deficient in the amino-acid tryptophane, so in order to overcome this deficiency we add dried milk in certain proportions. The ground-nut cake when mixed with dried milk therefore gives us a flour of very high protein content; these proteins contain, as far as we know, all the various building stones necessary for growth and maintenance of nutrition. We find however that these two constituents do not go into solution very readily, hence the flour is mixed with sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, in which the other two constituents are readily soluble. The new flour thus consists of ground-nut cake, dried milk, and bicarbonate of soda. The bicarbonate of soda acts also as a preservative, and assists in the process of baking. All these three constituents can be obtained in India in any quantity, and at a very cheap rate. The materials used may be prepared with the use of the existing mill machinery so that no additional outlay of capital is required.

Richness in Fat and Salts.

Now, besides containing a large amount of protein, this new flour is rich in fat, and mineral salts. Of the latter the most important feature is its richness in phosphates (phosphoric acid). In all foods mineral salts cannot be replaced by any of the other forms of nutritive materials present, e.g., proteins, fats and carbohydrates. The carbohydrates and fats in the food supply the chief source of energy for the production of heat and work, and to a certain extent these may be interchanged, but neither of these nutritive constituents can replace proteins in the diet. The new flour is found to be deficient in carbohydrates so that for ordinary purposes of bread-making it is suggested that ordinary wheat flour be mixed with it in the proper proportion (3—1) to make up this deficiency. The resulting product has now the following composition:—

	Grammes per cent.
Water	6.8
Protein	15.9
Fat	10.3
Carbohydrates	66.0
Ash	1.0

This represents as nearly as possible a "perfect" food, and as such approximates very closely to a patent German food sold in India before the war at Rs. 6 per pound. This flour can be made in India at about one-twenty-fourth of the cost of the German product. If the wheat flour is not added the new flour makes a valuable food for invalids, and for patients suffering from diabetes and allied conditions.

Bread made from the new flour has been subjected to analysis, and sent out for trial. The results of these trials are very encouraging, as the bread is described as pleasant to the taste, easily manipulated, and possessing good keeping qualities.

The above account represents an attempt to bring forward evidence to show the possibilities of great improvement in the ground-nut industry. Not only can the production of Arachis oil be improved, but the resulting ground-nut cake has a very high food value. The paper-like husks serve an useful purpose for stuffing mattresses and cushions, and also as a possible source of cellulose (55 per cent.) for paper-making, or as a source of fuel. The thin brown coating over the kernel may be used for manure, as also the ashes from the shells, if these are used as fuel. The leaves and branches of the plant form excellent fodder for cattle and the ground-nut cake also is a valuable cattle food. From the above account it will be seen that there is absolutely no waste in the ground-nut industry, and for the oil alone the commercial value is great.

A Great Future.

Now that the export trade is cut off, there should be a great demand for this oil in India as a substitute for olive oil, and there are several oil-crushing mills in this country capable of carrying it out. A glance at the figures of the Indian Export Trade before the war shows in what large quantities these oil-yielding nuts left the country. With the German sources of supply cut off by reason of our acquisition of most of their colonies in Africa, practically the whole trade in oil-containing seeds rests in the hands of the British Empire and America, two great allies. The whole ground-nut industry in India has therefore a great future if properly worked, well supervised, and advantage taken of the means of utilising all the various by-products.

For further details the reader may be referred to *"Handbook of Commercial Products, Indian Section*, No. 24, *Calcutta*, 1893"; *"The Commercial Products of India*, 1908, *Sir George Watt"*; Article in Indian Journal of Medical Research, Volume IV, No. 4, April 1917, page 786.

All inquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Secretary, Indigenous Industries Committee, Secretariat, Bombay.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Faulkner, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D K Macleod, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B F Packer, Suffolks.
Lieut R Pryce-Jones, York and Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut A R Adam, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E A Bell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Rush, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H W Hurst, Field Artillery.
Lieut J R Kein, Sussex.
Capt J L Reid, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt C F B Jenkins, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut H F R Adams, Field Artillery.
Major E G L Allberry, Field Artillery.
Lieut F C Bishop, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut-Colonel F E Bradshaw, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A Buck, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Buckley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Burgoyne, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J W Carroll, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A F Castle, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G W Clutterbuck, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H K Coates, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt J I W Cogwill, Sherwoods.
Lieut W H Crehan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Davies, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Davison, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C C Dew, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W N Dunn, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut D G Ednie, Royal Scots.
Capt S Farr, Field Artillery.
Lieut H K Foers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Gibb, Northumberlands.
Capt H R Gleed, Medicals.
Lieut F Goatcher, Suffolks.
Lieut-Colonel F H W Guard, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut V Hailey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E Harcourt, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F V Harrison, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G C Hewett, Field Artillery.
Lieut T H Hill, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H Hirst, Flying Corps.
Major G W Holt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Horslaw, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H M Hutton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Huxley, Labour Corps.
Lieut J F King, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut I H Lawrence, Flying Corps.
Major L Macewan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H Macfarlane, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D Martin, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C H Miller, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W N Miles, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J Murphy, Northumberlands.
Lieut C H Perkins, Engineers.
Major A W Polden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Prest, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T L Quin, Flying Corps.
Lieut W D Sim, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R B Slade, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J B Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut L Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C Sneesby, Suffolks.
Capt H Southwell, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C T Thornton, Royal Scots.
Lieut H R Turner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S White, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Wilcock, Field Artillery.
Lieut R A Williams, Engineers.
Capt F H Witts, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut S J Yates, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J J Young, Durhams.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut D McM McBlane, Royal Scots.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F B Farquharson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G D Johnston, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W E Watts, Flying Corps.
Lieut J R Wilson, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut T W Fletcher, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E Russell, Durhams.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The disturbed conditions over the bay are less marked. Rainfall has occurred locally in Burma, south-east Bengal and Madras Presidency. The principal amounts are:—Akyab five inches, Kyaukpyu two, Lashio one and half, Maymyo, Coxs Bazar one, Cochin five, Madras one and half, Nellore and Coconada one.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall on Arakan Coast.

Earthquake reports.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at nine hours nine minutes yesterday morning.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1917.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.846	Inch
Temperature of Air	77.8	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72 2	"
Dew Point	69.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.771	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3	"
Minimum do.	70.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NE,ENE,NW,NNW.N.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	130	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of week.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.		Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	17	m	0 42	29	1		17	m	6 42	19	3
			0 57a	26	6				6 23a	15	1
Sun.	18	m	1 21	28	11		18	m	7 23	19	6
			1 9a	26	3				7 2a	15	7
Mon.	19	m	2 2	28	6		19	m	8 8	19	8
			1 57a	25	8				7 46a	16	5
Tues	20	m	2 50	28	0		20	m	9 8	19	10
			2 53a	25	2				8 37a	17	6
Wed.	21	m	3 46	27	5		21	m	10 23	19	8
			4 2a	24	10				9 40a	18	8
Thur.	22	m	4 46	26	11		22	m	11 37	19	1
			5 21a	24	10				11 4a	19	8
Fri.	23	m	5 49	26	7		23				
			6 46a	25	5				0 42a	18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise:	Sunset
17 (Saturday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.
18 (Sunday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.
19 (Monday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 1m.
20 (Tuesday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
21 (Wednesday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
22 (Thursday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
23 (Friday)	6h. 50m.	6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	10	13.5	p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5	p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8	a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.8	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 17th November, 1917, was 29.077 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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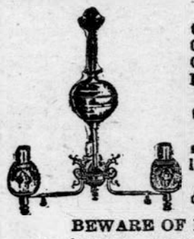

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